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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1977

Established 1887

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Austria | 12.8 | Lebanon | 22.00 |
| Belgium | 20.8 | Luxembourg | 20.12 |
| Canada | 30.12 | Morocco | 2.50 Dr |
| Denmark | 16.0 | Netherlands | 1.50 Flor |
| Finland | 2.50 Fmk | Nigeria | 80 Kc |
| France | 2.50 F | Norway | 3.00 Kr |
| Germany | 1.50 D.M. | Portugal | 15 Esc |
| Greece | 15 P | Spain | 40 Ptas |
| India | 15 P | Sweden | 1.50 S.Kr |
| Iran | 400 Rials | Switzerland | 1.70 S.Fr. |
| Italy | 400 Lire | Turkey | 1.50 Liras |
| Japan | 1.50 Yen | U.S. Military | 1.50 \$ |
| Korea | 1.50 Won | Yugoslavia | 15 D |

PARIS: Wednesday, variable (51-61). Thursday, variable (51-61). Friday, variable (51-61). Saturday, variable (51-61). Sunday, variable (51-61). NEW YORK: Wednesday, clear (51-61). Thursday, clear (51-61). Friday, clear (51-61). Saturday, clear (51-61). Sunday, clear (51-61).

Trillas gaden r Talks Truce

Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Ethiopian fighting to the south of Addis Ababa have proposed cease-fire talks, a source said today.

envoy Mohammed Ali Shehadeh was ready for talks but would not discuss the sovereignty of the territory.

A terms for peace, a news conference in Addis Ababa said that the Front and the Ethiopian government had agreed to a settlement of the conflict.

Front was calling for a direct cease-fire and claims that its forces are not involved in the fighting.

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Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Ethiopian attacks appear to be spreading to the east, a source said today in Addis Ababa.

Front was also reported to be attacking the Ethiopian government's base at Jijiga.

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o Heal Leftist Rift ch Communists Reduce of Firms to Nationalize

Sept. 20 (AP).—The party, eager to heal the rift, is expected to announce a new meeting tomorrow.

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Rep. Edward Koch, winner in New York City's Democratic mayoral-primary runoff, has his hand held aloft by Bess Myerson, a former Miss America, in victory celebration.

For Democratic Mayoral Nomination Koch Defeats Cuomo in N.Y. Runoff

By Lee Lescage
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (WP).—Rep. Edward Koch won New York City's Democratic mayoral runoff election yesterday by defeating Mayor John Lindsay's son, John Lindsay, in the runoff election.

Koch, 58, defeated Lindsay, 57, in the runoff election. Koch received 55 percent of the vote, while Lindsay received 45 percent.

Koch's victory was a surprise, as Lindsay was widely expected to win. Lindsay had won the primary election with 40 percent of the vote, while Koch had won with 35 percent.

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In Brief for Supreme Court U.S. Backs Special Standards For Minorities' School Entry

By Robert Reinhold
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (NYT).—The Carter administration strongly endorsed yesterday the argument that disadvantaged minorities may constitutionally be given special consideration in university admissions, but it avoided the difficult question of whether specific racial quotas may be used to achieve that end.

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Gunmen Take Money, Jewels at Gucci Villa

ROME, Sept. 20 (AP).—Robbers broke into the home of Italian fashion designer Aldo Gucci yesterday, tied up his wife and two servants and got away with an undetermined amount of money, jewels and furs.

It was the second robbery at the Gucci villa in several months. In the earlier robbery, about \$225,000 was taken.

Abandoning All Further Claims Mrs. Onassis Is Said to Get \$20 Million in Pact on Estate

By Nicholas Gage
ATHENS, Sept. 20 (NYT).—Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis has negotiated what her friends here call "an astounding settlement" with her late husband's daughter, giving Mrs. Onassis \$20 million in return for a surrender of all further claims to the estate.

This represents more than double what Mrs. Onassis would have received under the terms of Aristotle Onassis's will, and almost seven times what she would have gotten if he had lived to complete the divorce proceedings that his friends say he had planned.

In his will, Aristotle Onassis left the bulk of his assets to his daughter, Christina, now 26, and to a foundation in memory of his late son. He limited his bequest to Mrs. Onassis to \$250,000 a year, of which \$50,000 was to be set aside for her two children.

Under those terms, Mrs. Onassis, 45, at her husband's death in 1975, could ultimately have received about \$10 million if she lived into her 80s.

Christina Onassis could not be reached for comment, but her friends here said she agreed to



Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis (right) and Christina Onassis, daughter of the late millionaire, walk arm-in-arm in Athens in this airport photograph taken in 1975.

Dayan Sees Talks at Geneva Convening Before Year's End

Hints He Met Recently With Arab Leader

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, hinting that he has met recently with an Arab leader, said today he thinks a Middle East peace conference in Geneva can be convened before the end of the year.

He said he based his prediction on what he knows "of the attitude of the Arab states."

But Mr. Dayan also said, at a news conference after talks with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, that there are a number of major differences between Israel and the United States.

"It's about the settlement," he said, "and also the future of all the neighboring boundaries. And the idea of almost a complete withdrawal."

Mr. Dayan said Israel does not intend to "pack up" and abandon all the territory it won in the 1967 war.

But he said his government is willing to give up a number of its 80 or so settlements in the occupied Arab lands if these settlements wind up on the other side of final borders arranged through peace treaties.

In answering newsmen's questions, Mr. Dayan appeared to confirm reports that he had met recently with an Arab leader. Most of the speculation had centered on King Hussein of Jordan, but the Israeli diplomat denied that over the weekend he had seen that leader.



Moshe Dayan at press conference yesterday.

reconvening the Geneva conference by the end of the year.

Mr. Dayan later denied to reporters at the Capitol that he had met with King Hussein during the weekend but repeated his statement that he would not discuss meetings of that type with Arab leaders.

"If and when some of us are meeting with some other Arab leaders, it is not us who are in trouble. It is the other party. So we cannot discuss it," he said as he left a luncheon attended by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

At the same time, Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., said he "deeply regretted" that the State Department "has chosen on the eve of Dayan's visit to tilt away

Syria, Israel In Warnings On Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Diplomatic activity intensified today over the heavy fighting in southern Lebanon as Israeli armored vehicles reportedly crossed the frontier.

The reported Israeli action raised the specter of a confrontation between Israel and Syria.

In Damascus, the government-run daily Al-Thawra warned that "any escalation of the situation in the south of Lebanon will be Israel's fault."

Reports from Israel said troops along the border with Lebanon were being kept on alert against any possible Syrian intervention in the intensified fighting in southern Lebanon between Israeli-backed Christian rightist militias and Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces.

Israel announced on its state-run radio that it had warned Syria, with the United States acting as an intermediary, not to intervene in the south.

Residents of southern Lebanon today reported Israeli jets over the port cities of Sidon and Tyre, the battered inland market town of Nabatieh and the mountainous area surrounding Marjayoun in the northeast.

A Lebanese reporter said he had been told by Palestinian and leftist sources that an Israeli armored unit had moved at 9 a.m. into the town of Kfar Kela, south of Marjayoun and about a half mile from the Israeli border.

The correspondent said the Palestinian (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Cites International Pressure Vorster Calls Election for Nov. 30

PRETORIA, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Prime Minister John Vorster called today for an early general election on Nov. 30 to counter growing international pressure against his white-minority government.

He said that he had decided to hold the elections 18 months early because of attempts by foreign governments and organizations to dictate South Africa's domestic policies. The Prime Minister said that it appeared to be widely believed abroad that his government did not reflect the feeling of the country's 2.25 million white voters.

It was time for voters to add their voices to government protests against meddling from abroad, he said. Another factor involved in his decision, he said, was a proposed new constitution for South Africa which would give wider rights to the country's Indians and colored (mixed race) communities.

Mr. Vorster called the election at a time of unprecedented opposition at home and abroad to South Africa's apartheid policy. Black unrest that has simmered since the outbreak of violence in the black townships in June last year again came under the world spotlight with the death in detention eight days ago of the black leader Steve Biko.

There also has been speculation of a possible economic boycott of South Africa if it does not help to bring about black rule in neighboring Rhodesia. Parallel with this have come increasing demands from foreign leaders and influential organizations for changes in South Africa's racial policies.

Mr. Vorster said that some of the demands "go as far as a claim for one man, one vote for the whole of South Africa in one Parliament."

He said that he was asking the electorate to say that they agreed "that no one country has the right to meddle in the affairs of other countries or to prescribe to other countries how they should conduct their affairs."

Mr. Vorster's ruling National party won an overwhelming victory in the last general election in April, 1974, winning 123 seats in the 171-seat Parliament.

South Africa's parliamentary opposition is in disarray after the collapse of the country's oldest opponents of the nationalist government, the United party. The opposition is the Progressive Reform party, a liberal-leaning group, with 18 seats, and the New Republic party with 24 seats. The NRP was formed from the debris of the United party.

Constitutional proposals Mr. Vorster is asking South Africa's white voters to approve envisage three parliaments—for whites, Indians and coloreds—each with its own cabinet and prime minister.

The parliaments would be represented on a council of cabinets,

Uganda Prohibits Salvation Army, 26 Other Groups

NAIROBI, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Uganda today banned 27 religious sects and groups, including the Salvation Army, the Uganda radio announced.

Also on the banned list were the Seventh Day Adventists and the Israel-based Baha'i faith.

A spokesman said that under President Idi Amin, a Moslem, freedom of worship was granted to four recognized faiths—the Anglican Church of Uganda, Islam, the Roman Catholic Church and the Ugandan Orthodox Church.

The spokesman added: "However, it has been observed that the activities of organizations which have been tolerated in the past are not conducive to the security of Uganda and the following religious organizations are banned with immediate effect..."

He then listed 27 religious sects and organizations.

EEC Adopts Code for Firms in South Africa

By David Haworth
BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (IET).—The Foreign Ministers of the European Economic Community today approved an anti-apartheid code of conduct for EEC firms operating in South Africa.

The code of conduct says that all black workers should have the right to be represented by the labor union of their choice and that employers should endeavor to lessen the effects of the " migrant workers" system, in which blacks are forced to live in specified townships.

It also states there should be nondiscriminatory wages, equal job opportunities, equal fringe benefits, equal training rights and desegregation "as far as possible" at the place of work.

European multinational firms will be expected to make annual progress reports on their efforts to meet the code's terms.

The code was proposed by British Foreign Secretary David Owen, who said that it was intended to put economic pressure on the South Africans to abandon apartheid. He agreed the code of conduct had only moral, but no legal force. The EEC will ask all companies with subsidiaries in South Africa to follow the code.

Mr. Owen said that Britain and the Netherlands had had codes for their companies for some time. But, he added, the new EEC code is more far-reaching.

EEC officials said that a working group would examine ways of strengthening the code, such as the possible ban on new investment and the limitation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Biko Outcry—Will S. Africa Hear?

U.S. Supports Special Rights For Minorities' School Entry

In telephone calls to news media, the Anti-Communist Apostolic Alliance—an underground group patterned on South American political death squads—said it had sent the parcel bomb that wrecked the El Papus offices.

The editors of the magazine had been receiving death threats, presumably because El Papus satirized the regime of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The brief accepted a major claim of civil-rights lawyers that the Bakke case was a bad one on which to base such a major decision, saying: "The present record is plainly insufficient to permit the formulation of detailed principles that would determine the constitutionality of many other federal and state programs that take race into account for various purposes."

community. One of the most bizarre aspects of the Biko case has been Mr. Kruger's claim that he knew nothing of the "hunger strike" the black leader is said to have begun eight days before he died. By Mr. Kruger's own account, Mr. Biko had been seen in the interim at least five times by doctors and driven almost 800 miles across the country from a Port Elizabeth prison to the Pretoria cell where he died.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen smiles during a chat with European Common Market Commissioner Roy Jenkins at start of the foreign ministers meeting in Brussels.

of export credits on contracts
with South Africa

South dialogue.
France and Belgium—the major

ed at holding down textile im-
ports under a renewed interna-

Fahmy in Paris Talks
PARIS, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Egypt's Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy today discussed Middle East peace prospects with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, but remained silent about his activities over the last 48 hours.

Mr. Fahmy arrived here on Sunday, a day earlier than ex-

for Washington, where he is scheduled to meet President Carter and Mr. Vance tomorrow.

Prisoners End Armed Uprising In Portugal Jail

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 26

"But those of us without U.S. passports may not be able to go back," one of the group said.

The group arrived here Saturday for a conference on the indigenous populations of North, Central and South America, sponsored by non-governmental organizations.

The conference opens to-

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thirst" strike last month to protest prison conditions; they ended

squadron is to be withdrawn
July, 1979, and part of the

reportedly the "red line" south of which Syrian troop activity is bringing an Israeli response. Syrian troops dominate the Arab League peace-keeping force in Lebanon. "I don't know about our step, but of course, the Syrian troops are not supposed to go to the south and I hope I won't," he said.

'Positive Attitude'

He refused to reply to a

London Parley On Pedophilia

LONDON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The first public meeting of a controversial group which aims to legalize sex between adults and consenting children provoked a furious demonstration in the center of London last night.

Hundreds of persons, many of

LONDON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The first public meeting of a controversial group which aims to legalize sex between adults and consenting children provoked a furious demonstration in the center of London last night. Hundreds of persons, many of

The giraffe, which had been splayed beneath it last Thursday, did not survive the attempt to lift it.

Sept. 20 (AP).—A man
an attempt to raise it to its
unable to stand since its legs
while it was mating, could
it with a block and tackle


MARWELL HALL, England, Sept. 20 (AP).—A male giraffe died of shock today in an attempt to raise it to its feet in a canvas sling.

The giraffe, which had been unable to stand since its legs played beneath it last Thursday while it was mating, could not survive the attempt to lift it with a block and tackle.

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The first government reaction was to acknowledge the date and declare the petition in contradiction to martial law orders that

The plight of the 15-year-old animal made news around the world and telegrams and letters poured in to the Marwell Park Zoo with suggestions on how to get it to its feet.

Suggestions on how to raise the giraffe had included hypnotism and the digging of a moat to gradually float it onto the feet in water. A faith healer even put his hands on the animal's neck and legs to "channel" the power of God.

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السلامة

How to His Energy Plans

Panel Rebuffs Carter Taxing Gas-Thirsty Cars

ON Sept. 20 (UPI). expected move, the Committee rejected Carter's proposal to tax gas-thirsty automobiles.

As passed by the House, the bill would impose a tax of up to \$653 on any 1979 model car that gets less than 13 miles a gallon. In 1985 the maximum tax would climb to \$3,856.

Whatever the fate of the tax, it will have no effect on an existing law which penalizes manufacturers if their cars fall below a minimum efficiency standard. For 1978 models, that minimum is 18 miles a gallon. In 1985, it rises to 27.5 miles a gallon.

The Finance Committee voted 9 to 8 yesterday for Mr. Carter's proposal to give a tax credit of up to \$400 for home insulation and up to \$2,000 for installing solar heat.

Panel Inquiry Treaties

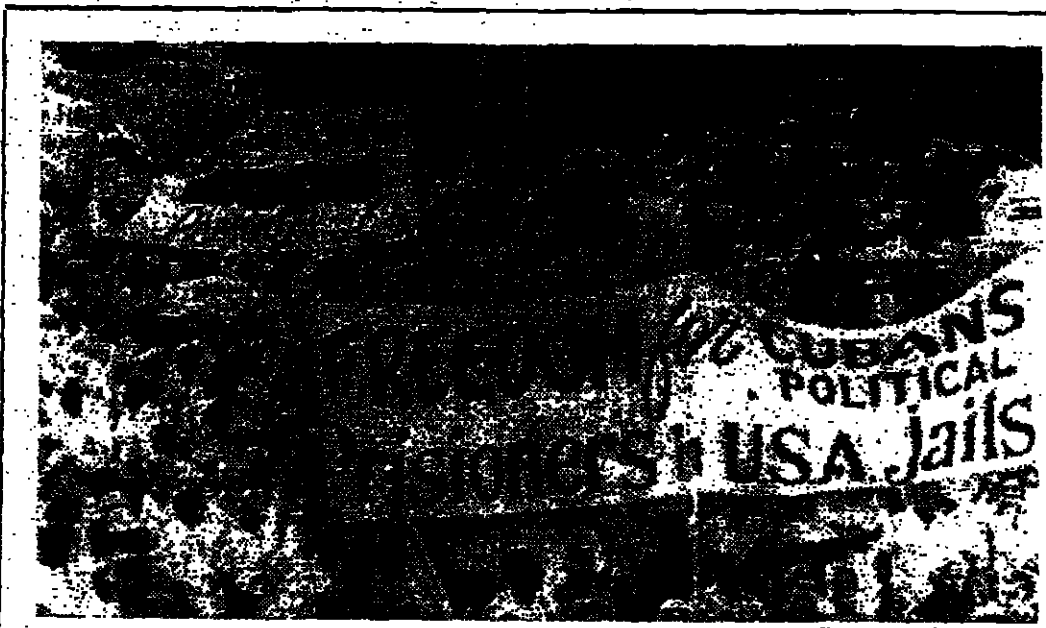
ON Sept. 20 (UPI). Intelligence Committee has disposed of a regular panel scheduled to meet on the Panama Canal treaties.

Chairman Daniel Rostenkowski said yesterday that the panel's work was affected by the fact that the committee was not to say what those who were asked to answer any questions that a U.S. official tipped off Panama.

Sen. Howard M. Rosenberg said that Gen. Omar Torrijos in 1974, made details including the NSA documents who "blew it to U.S. negotiators."

Sen. Torrijos said that Gen. Torrijos had been reached by the NSA and that the information was given to the United States in more favorable to the United States.

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CUBAN EXILES PROTEST—An estimated 8,000 Cuban exiles march through Miami streets protesting the thaw in relations between the United States and Cuba. In Tampa, another group formed a 250-car motorcade in a similar protest.

Califano Reports to House

List of U.S. Employees on Welfare Grows

By Milton Coleman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI). —HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. said yesterday that more than 1,700 federal employees in the Washington metropolitan area are also receiving welfare payments.

Nearly 400 of these persons earn more than \$10,000 a year, Mr. Califano told the House Ways and Means Committee, and more than half the 1,712 recipients also could be getting welfare assistance illegally.

He made the statement as he opened testimony in favor of a proposal by President Carter to overhaul the nation's welfare system.

Paris Cafes Shot Up

PARIS, Sept. 20 (AP). —A mysterious gunman early yesterday shot out windows of seven Paris cafes, including the Café de la Paix near the Opera and Fouquet's on the Champs-Elysees. There were no injuries.

Congress Leaves Lance Fate To Himself and White House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP). —Congressional leaders said today the future of Bert Lance is now up to President Carter and the budget director himself.

"I think the President and Mr. Lance are evaluating the situation and I think they both need a little time in which to do that," Senate majority leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said. "I think they will be aided by silence and not by public statements."

Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska, the assistant Republican leader and a member of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which heard nine days of testimony on Mr. Lance's financial affairs, said:

"Since we don't have anything to vote on, we should leave it where it began—with the President."

"Sitting Down Together"

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., said Mr. Lance's future would be settled by the budget director and Mr. Carter "sitting down together."

Sen. Byrd and Rep. O'Neill said the subject of Mr. Lance was not discussed at a Democratic congressional leadership meeting with Mr. Carter at the White House this morning.

Sen. Byrd said he had previously talked to the President about the matter. He declined comment when asked if he stood by past statements that the budget director's resignation was inevitable.

Sen. Stevens said that if he were president he would try to determine whether Mr. Lance could be effective in dealing with Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., the chairman and ranking minor-

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Onassis Gets \$20-Million Settlement

Christina, Mr. Papadimitriou, when questioned about the settlement, said:

"I can't even tell you there was an agreement—but, no, Mrs. Onassis no longer has any involvement with any part of the Onassis estate." Mr. Papadimitriou has represented the Onassis family since 1954.

According to other friends of Christina, Mrs. Onassis and her brother-in-law, Sen. Edward Kennedy, began pressing the young heiress soon after the shipping magnate's death to improve the bequest to Mrs. Onassis.

When leaving Mr. Onassis's funeral on Skopelos, Christina and Mrs. Onassis made a public display of solidarity by riding in the same limousine, but en route the car stopped and Christina got out and entered another car.

Formal negotiations were begun later between lawyers representing Mrs. Onassis and Mr. Papadimitriou, representing Christina.

The negotiations dragged on for 18 months. Mr. Papadimitriou finally advised Christina that he thought a court battle could not be avoided unless she agreed to the \$20 million.

Christina's share of the estate has been estimated at more than \$250 million. If Mrs. Onassis had gone to court and won all her claims, she could have received at least \$10 million more than the \$20 million she has received in the settlement.

iesel Gets S. Mileage

ON, Sept. 20 (AP). —Environmental Protection yesterday that the 1978 model got the age of all 1978 model 45 miles a gallon city and highway.

It was runner-up in tests, losing to the OVOC. Honda mile were not included in the listing because of undergoing certain.

It is a subcompact, 45 miles a gallon in city and 53 on the highway. Honda Civic post a gallon in the city and highway.

Spain Kill 2

Sept. 20 (UPI). —killed at least two caused severe damage, reports from the holiday island.

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News Analysis

Antarctica's Rich Resources Threaten 13-Nation Treaty

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Sept. 20 (UPI)—Thirteen nations yesterday opened a political Pandora's box to exploit the billions of barrels of oil and millions of tons of fish thought to be lying off the ice-covered shores of Antarctica.

Since the South Pole continent was discovered two centuries ago, man's interest in Antarctica has been almost exclusively scientific. Nobody has quarreled seriously over this one-tenth of the world's surface since it is mostly buried under a mile or more of ice.

But now the experts think there may be as much oil and gas off Antarctica's shores as off Alaska's. Moreover, krill, a shrimp-like crustacean, could double the world's diminishing

fish catch. So now everybody, including the Third World, wants a crack at these resources.

The 13 members of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 began an 18-day meeting, mostly behind closed doors, to see what, if anything, can be done.

Strength of Fact

The strength of the treaty lies in the fact that it halted all territorial claims, as well as declaring Antarctica out of bounds for any military and nuclear use. But the irresistible incentive to get at the resources appears, in the eyes of many, to have made the treaty obsolete.

The treaty nations are Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Britain, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United

States and Poland, a consultative member.

The 13 and their scientists have all but staked out the continent as a closed preserve. The only thing that unites them is their fear that a UN agency, representing the Third World, will move in on their oligopolistic control.

Ted Rowlands, Britain's deputy foreign minister, set the keynote at the opening session. He warned that unless the treaty powers come up with answers acceptable to the world at large, "the knowledge which we possess about the Antarctic could be dangerously diluted or even swamped." This was taken as a polite warning of the pressures from the Third World.

From the standpoint of most, the hottest issue is the offshore oil and gas. A U.S. document asserted that the Antarctic shelf "could contain potentially recoverable oil in the order of a magnitude of tens of billions of barrels." This compares with the 30 billion to 60 billion barrels thought to lie off Alaska.

Problem of Ice

Another U.S. paper, prepared by the National Petroleum Council, concedes that the "ice poses special problems" to drillers but these "do not appear insurmountable."

The problem, however, is that these papers were written under the Ford administration, which was eager to find new oil resources under the threat of some future Arab boycott. But the Carter administration, like the oil companies, is attempting to convince the public that oil is a scarce resource and is not eager to advertise new potential finds. So, as authorities here explained, the United States now lacks any position on whether to promote Antarctic exploration. None will be taken until Washington completes a secret review.

The other big power here, the Soviet Union, is also against any agreement to explore for oil. In a paper presented at a private meeting of the treaty nations in Paris last year, the Russians urged an indefinite moratorium on any mineral exploitation. The document showed Moscow feared that the inevitable oil spill would damage the rich harvest of the krill, which Soviet trawlers are already netting.

The paper is an interesting reflection of Soviet priorities. It is an indication that Moscow believes it has plenty of oil and protein is more important.

Go-Slow Policy

The British are also urging a go-slow policy on oil. Like the oil companies, they have a vested interest in a high price for crude. Britain is just now bringing in its North Sea oil in volume. It is costly to extract and new finds could crack an already

weakening price. A briefing paper from the Foreign Office deliberately underplayed Antarctica's oil and gas, declaring "so far no evidence has appeared to suggest that there may be large deposits."

The pressure of these three nations alone is said by delegates here to assure that there will be no movement toward any system to exploit the continent's offshore oil.

Antarctica also has gold, platinum and chromium as well as more common minerals like coal and iron ore. But since these are on land, covered with ice that rises nearly three miles at some points, nobody regards them as profitable to mine.

If the meeting here produces anything, most delegates agree, it will be a system to share and conserve the enormous supply of krill. The little shrimp, high in protein, is said by some to taste like lobster and by others to taste like machine oil.

There is agreement, however, that 50 million tons of krill a year could be harvested safely, about equal to the 60 million tons of all kinds of fish caught in the entire globe. The Japanese as well as the Russians have already caught krill and marketed it as a paste. The West Germans—who do not belong to the treaty—have demonstrated that the crustacean need not be costly, collecting 20 tons an hour in one experimental ship.

The United States is privately suggesting an international treaty on krill. It would set limits to the yearly catch to avoid overfishing. Indeed, one reason for the abundance of krill is the disappearance of the whales for whom it was the chief source of food.

All Antarctic questions are also tangled over sovereignty. Seven nations have already staked out territorial claims to slices of the continent. Those of Britain, Chile and Argentina overlap. In contrast, the United States and the Soviet Union refuse to recognize any claims of sovereignty and have posed none of their own.

Another problem is posed by the developing world. Sri Lanka, Guinea and others are urging that Antarctica's wealth be declared a "common heritage" of all mankind. They want a share of the resources that more industrialized nations can develop.

The United States, however, calls for "open access." In practical terms, this would ensure the riches would go largely to technologically advanced nations.

Alex Massie, 71, Soccer Star, Dies

LONDON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Alex Massie, 71, former captain of Scotland's soccer team and a pioneer of the sport in the United States, died at his home near here today.

Massie played in the United States in the mid-1920s before returning to become Scotland's first-choice right-half. He also played for the English club Aston Villa, and later became its manager.

James T. Housewright, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—James T. Housewright, 66, president of the 700,000-member Retail Clerks International Union and an AFL-CIO vice-president, died yesterday of cancer.

Tom Emerson, MCKINNEY, Texas, Sept. 20 (AP).—Tom Emerson, 83, whose advertising gimmicks helped popularize the ballpoint pen in the 1940s, died here yesterday. Mr. Emerson, a high school dropout, was national sales manager for Eversharp Co. when some of the first ball point pens were marketed.

Bakery Strike In Britain Ended By Compromise

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Britain's 10-day-old bakers' strike is over, and bread will be back on sale in shops affected by the strike tomorrow, employers and union representatives said today.

The strike, over payment for a day known as the August Bank Holiday, was settled by a compromise. Negotiators said that bakers who failed to work as required on that holiday will nevertheless be paid £10 (£17.50), and in return the bakers' union agreed to engage in consultations to arrange for manning the bakeries on similar holidays. The union had originally demanded that no bakers be required to work on such holidays.

Italy Holds 5 as Thieves

MILAN, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Police arrested five persons yesterday and recovered part of an estimated \$5 billion lire (\$5.65 million) stolen Sept. 11 from the vault of a Rome branch of the Banca d'Italia.



WAGON WHEELS—Two strollers on the beach at Cuxhaven, West Germany, watch as horses pull a specially designed carriage full of tourists over the tidal sand flats.

Unassimilated, Uneducated, Unbending

Gypsies Pose Problems in the East Bloc

By Murray Seeger

BUDAPEST, Sept. 20.—Hunched over his guitar, the swarthy musician gracefully switched from traditional Hungarian folk songs to an old Beatles hit and then a Wes Montgomery arrangement.

He finished his set and stepped over to a table of Westerners in one of the many warm, comfortable restaurants on the Buda hill overlooking the Danube River and Pest, the eastern half of the city. "You seem to appreciate music. Is there something I can play for you?" the guitarist asked.

Given the name of a favorite song and offered a tip, the man said no, he took no money for playing. A drink? Well, yes, perhaps a little cognac—a French fine-champagne cognac, please.

The evening's guide, a resident

of Budapest, laughed as the musician returned to the stand and started playing again. "Only a Gypsy could be so smooth," the guide said.

In dozens of other Budapest restaurants, about 90 Gypsy orchestras perform to the delight of foreign tourists and locals out for a good time in Eastern Europe's most pleasurable city.

Fortunate Few These musicians, however, are the fortunate handful of tens of thousands of Gypsies who are an unassimilated, poverty-stricken, despised minority scattered across the borders of Central and Eastern Europe.

"They don't work, they just have babies," a Budapest journalist commented. "When they have 10 children they collect as

much money in state social benefits as a television performer here gets in salary."

"What is worse, they do not take care of their children. It is a national problem and will be a bigger problem in 10 more years."

Thirty years after the end of World War II, when thousands of Gypsies were exterminated by the Nazis, the Gypsy nation is again large enough to present the Communist governments under which most of them live with major social issues.

At a recent session of the UN Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination, Gratian Puxon, general secretary of the World Gypsy (Gypsy) Congress, said the 5 million Gypsies living in Eastern Europe were "at the bottom of the social pile despite 30 years of socialism."

The UN body responded to the plea of the World Romany Congress and other human-rights advocates by asking that "those countries which have Gypsies within their borders give them the full rights to which they are entitled."

Big Impact Decried It is unlikely that the approved resolution will have much impact on the lives of the Gypsies, however, inasmuch as for centuries they have remained outside the mainstream of European social development.

Even the division of Europe between Communist and non-Communist states following World War II did little to alter the traditional pattern of Gypsy life, except to reduce substantially their wandering and eliminate some historic means of making a livelihood such as horse trading.

The debate over public policy toward the Gypsies is similar to the U.S.-Canadian question about dealing with Indians. Should they be assimilated into the majority society or left in colonies on their own terms?

To begin with, there is little agreement on how many Gypsies there are.

In 1976, the Budapest radio suggested that there might be more than 400,000 Gypsies in the country and Mr. Puxon, in a 1975 report for the London-based Minority Rights Group, suggested that 588,000 was the proper figure.

Of 4.7 million Gypsies Mr. Puxon estimated as being in Europe in 1976, 75 per cent, or 3.5 million, lived in Communist states.

The biggest group, by that estimate, lived in Yugoslavia (740,000), followed by Romania (682,000), Hungary (588,000), the Soviet Union (478,000), Bulgaria (442,000), Czechoslovakia (368,000), Poland (32,000) and Albania (61,000).

Most of the Communist states do not recognize the Gypsies or Rom, as they call themselves, to be a nationality and therefore do not specifically count them in official censuses.

This general policy requires the Gypsies to learn the national languages and send their children to state schools using only the local languages.

But a high proportion of Gypsies keep their children out of school, so they often remain illiterate, and use their own Romany language.

To qualify for public benefits, the Gypsies are required to halt their wandering and register in specific villages or at collective or state farms. They are often barred from living in major cities.

The World Romany Congress was critical of both Western and Eastern European governments for failing to improve Gypsies' lives and protect their civil rights, but was especially stern with the Eastern states.

Chavez's Farm Union Opens New Battle—Against Machines

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20 (UPI).—A curious battle of man against the machine is shaping up in the rich agricultural valleys of California. Having won wars against growers and the Teamsters' Union, Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers has opened fire on mechanical harvesting machines, which are fomenting the same kind of revolution in agriculture here that the assembly line prompted in Detroit 60 years ago.

To a large extent, the improved wages won only recently by farm workers after almost a decade of strife have created a backlash, accelerating the development of machines that will put more and more farm workers out of jobs.

University of California agricultural researchers, who have a world reputation for innovation in farming, now find themselves under attack for helping develop machines that can reduce man's power needs in the fields and automatically pick, sort and otherwise harvest a wide range of crops in California, the nation's richest agricultural state.

A special investigation of the university, focusing on the role of agribusiness interests in supporting some agricultural research, is being conducted by the state's auditor-general, partly in response to pressure from organized farm workers and sympathetic state legislators.

La. Gov. Mervyn Dymally, noting that electronic sorting machines introduced this year in the harvesting of tomatoes would displace more than 11,000 farm workers next year, has demanded that the university end its research in agricultural automation. "Human needs" of farm workers must be given precedence, he said.

At a recent convention of the United Farm Workers in Fresno, where the organization called a "rapid and reckless" trend toward mechanization was denounced as perhaps the most significant single threat to farm workers.

If unchecked, the union contended, mechanical harvesting equipment would lead to elimination of 100,000 of the 280,000 farm labor jobs in California over the next decade.

In a resolution at the close of the convention, delegates said that mechanical harvesters were being developed "solely for the purpose of increasing the profits of corporate growers at the expense of the farm workers."

The delegates demanded a moratorium on future research in agricultural mechanization until it was assured that the interests of farm workers would be protected. Although it is too soon to de-

termine if the growing pressure will have any effect, remarks by some University of California agricultural researchers indicate they have become more timid in undertaking some new mechanization projects. At the same time, they say that if they drop out, private business researchers will take over the role.

Organized agricultural interests assert that without increased mechanization, the United States would lose parts of the agriculture industry to low-wage areas of the world, particularly Mexico, Central and South America and the Orient. And they contend that increasing field workers' productivity results in more jobs in food canneries and allied food industries.

"Mechanization in agriculture hasn't reduced the number of workers in the labor force," Frank Heringer, president of the California Farm Bureau Federation, said. "Since the universities developed a mechanical harvester in the 1960s, he said, the amount of acreage in tomatoes in California has doubled. The same number of people are employed, he added, and they have less strenuous jobs."

The new tomato-sorting system, which employs electronic sensors to determine the color, ripeness and condition of newly picked tomatoes, has reduced from 20 to four or five the number of persons needed on each tomato harvesting machine.

Promising Lettuce Machines The contruction of man and machine is expected to heat up still more soon. The University of California and the Department of Agriculture recently developed the first promising lettuce harvesting machine, which uses an electronic eye to inspect a head of lettuce as it grows in the field, determines its ripeness, and—if the time is right—orders it cut off and taken by conveyor belt to a hopper.

In its trials so far, the system has worked so fast that existing packing systems cannot deal with it efficiently, but this problem is being researched.

The machine, which costs more than \$80,000, has yet to have a major impact on lettuce production, but its existence looms over future negotiations between lettuce growers and the United Farm Workers.

Research by scientists at the University of California's Davis campus near Sacramento, is generally regarded as one reason why California, which has only 2 per cent of the nation's farms, produces about 9 per cent of U.S. total farm income. Another reason is the prevalence here of large corporate-owned farms.

Court Alters Jail Reform In Alabama

Says Earlier Decision Exceeded Authority

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit made substantial modifications to a U.S. District Judge's decision that he had exceeded his authority in several areas.

The decision, representing the view of a three-judge court panel, was rendered and written by Judge James Man, a former governor of Mississippi who has been on the bench about 10 years. Judge Man made repeated references to the duty of federal courts not to become "travellers" in state government affairs.

"If the state furnishes food, clothing, shelter, and medical care and personal care so as to avoid the inhumane and unusual punishment that ends its obligation Amendment 8 of the States Constitution, he wrote, 'The Constitution does not require that prisoners, as individuals or as a group, be provided any and every amenity some person may think is to avoid mental, physical, emotional deterioration,' Coleman wrote, adding the deterioration occurred in people.

The court held that the state to provide a rehabilitative program "does not by itself constitute cruel and unusual punishment." Judge Johnson, who was appointed director of the Alabama Bureau of Investigation, ordered extensive rehabilitation programs and treatment for prisoners.

While praising "the efforts of a highly dedicated judge to put an end to inhumane conditions in Alabama prisons," the court nevertheless specifically ordered Judge Johnson to require 60 square feet of living space for each prisoner, institute inmate prison system's overcrowding problems.

The appellate court also ordered the 35-member Rights Committee, consisting of judges, lawyers and others, to oversee compliance with the order.

"The committee undoubtedly impermissibly intrudes functions properly belong to the daily operation of the Alabama prison system," Judge Man wrote. "Prison officials not be expected to perform efficient or an effective if they are so required in line with so numerous inmates, at the same time only confronted with the federal contempt of court."

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ITTLE NUDGE—Tugboats and workmen maneuver the first stage of the Saturn Five rocket toward the barge at Clearlake, Texas, on Galveston Bay. The rocket was shipped from New Orleans aboard a barge.

Legislation Pending in Congress

Energy Industry Wants U.S. to Throw Switch for Funds

enne Omang
ON, Sept. 20 (WP).—The energy industry is considering an electric industry bill of boost that it hopes will be passed by Congress. The bill would allow the industry to raise rates to cover the cost of research and development. The industry says it must have a way to recoup its investment in research and development. The bill would allow the industry to raise rates to cover the cost of research and development. The industry says it must have a way to recoup its investment in research and development.

other materials, and still others use lenses and mirrors to focus the sun more brilliantly and to track its rays. When research started in 1955, the devices cost about \$600 for every watt of electricity produced, or \$6,000 to light a 100-watt bulb. For years, their only use was in the space program, to power satellites. Price Declines Now the price is down to about \$15 a peak watt (power produced in full sun), which translates to about \$1.50 a kilowatt hour. Potomac Electric Power Co. in Washington charges 4 cents a kilowatt hour. The Energy Research and Development Administration sees 50 cents a peak watt as a reasonable solar-power goal for 1985, and 20 to 30 cents as competitive with existing generating systems, given savings in air pollution, fuel, transport and other conventional power costs.

technology, the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment said that experience gained and private-market expansion would lead to new technology anyway. "The potential market is so enormous," Dr. Lindmeyer said, "that there will be room in it for everybody." Bonn Program BONN, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The government announced a 166-million-mark (\$71.5 million) program today to develop solar and wind energy that could meet about 5 per cent of West Germany's energy requirements in about 30 years. Officials said that 148 million marks would go to solar energy research and technology and the rest to the wind power program.

What would happen, asked Gail Hayes of the Environmental Law Institute, if a neighbor planted trees that shaded your expensive new solar energy collection unit? Or if a new high-rise building blocked the sun's rays from every other solar collection unit on the block? According to present law, nothing. "Under current law," Mr. Hayes said, "you have no inherent right to receive sunshine, even if you have an expensive solar collector." Environmental lawyers are trying to develop a new theory of law granting a right to sunshine before any energy-related sun rights cases show up in the courts. This has been "much harder than we anticipated," Mr. Hayes said, "but none of the

Beachfront Feud Held Significant

Clouds Gather in Legal Effort to Define Rights to Sun's Rays

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP).—A feud between two Miami Beach hotels more than 20 years ago now looms as a key factor in a new area of environmental law—who owns the rights to the sun's rays?

Once mainly of interest to farmers and resort owners, the question of "sun rights" is becoming increasingly important with emergence of solar energy as an alternative to gas, oil and coal for heating buildings.

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potential legal problems... [are] insurmountable."

A prime example of this is the Miami Beach case, which Mr. Hayes blames "for most of the trouble we are having now." The case arose from a feud between Ben Novack, owner of Miami Beach's Fontainebleau Hotel, and his former partners in other hotel ventures, Harry and Sam Mufson, who had just built the smaller but equally fancy Eden Roc Hotel on adjoining beachfront property.

In what the Mufsons alleged was an act of "malice and ill will," according to court documents, Mr. Novack started construction near the property line of the Eden Roc a 14-story addition to the Fontainebleau that

blocked the sun from shining on the Eden Roc's pool for most of the afternoon. The addition, court documents said, "cast a shadow of such size as to render the beach wholly unfit for the use and enjoyment of guests."

No Legal Right

The Mufsons lost. The Florida Court of Appeals ruled that the Eden Roc had no right to the sun's rays, and the hotel was forced to build another pool away from the shadow of the Fontainebleau's tower.

As far as U.S. courts are concerned, the Miami Beach case apparently sounded the death knell for a pertinent doctrine in English common law. That doctrine gives a continued right to sunlight to a person who has received, from "time immemorial," later defined by courts as 27 years, enough light to stand in the middle of a room "without grumbling" or to read a newspaper. The Florida court found that "the English doctrine of 'ancient lights' has been unanimously repudiated in this country."

The legal issues now are far more serious than a hotel's financial survival or a sunbather's tan. The problem is to make it legally possible for people to harness the sun's energy.

Legislation now before Congress would make the right to sunshine the same as the right to water

in the Western United States—basically a matter of first come, first served.

"Under that law, if someone puts up a solar-heated dog house in the middle of Manhattan, the person who owns the lot to the south couldn't put in anything that blocked the sunlight," Mr. Hayes said.

Nonetheless, that theory is popular with many lawyers, especially those specializing in water rights in the West, because legal precedent exists. New Mexico is the only state to have enacted sun-rights legislation, and it is based on water-rights laws.

The Environmental Law Institute group is leaning toward formation of a new legal theory based more on use of zoning and building codes. "To avoid adding to the many poorly conceived laws that already burden us, we suggest that any proposed solar-access laws be subject to sharp scrutiny," the institute has recommended. "Blanket solutions must not be imposed where a Band-Aid would do—and vice versa," Mr. Hayes said.

Bus Thieves Seized

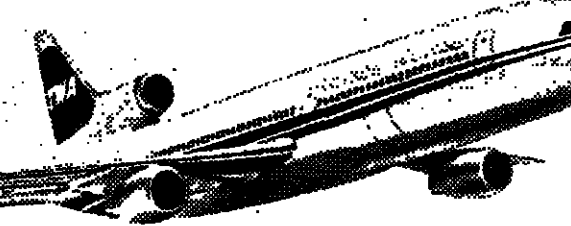
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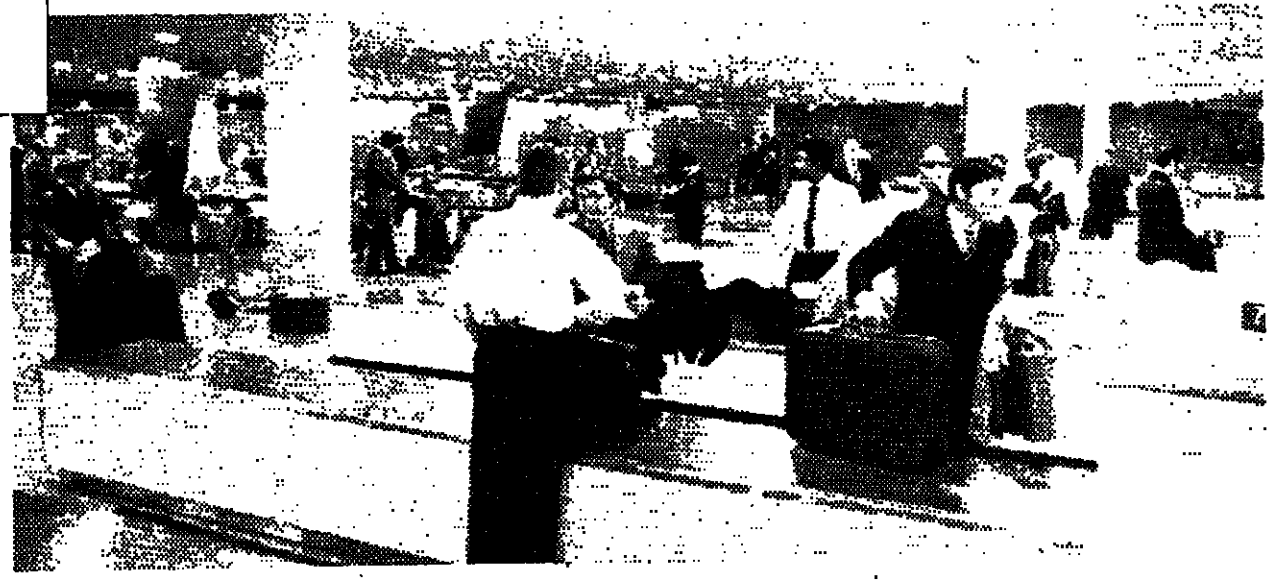
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Kyprianou Is III
NICOSSIA, Sept. 20 (AP).—Spyros Kyprianou, 44, who last month succeeded the late Archbishop Makarios as Cyprus's President, has fallen ill and been told by his doctor to take a rest, a spokesman said today. He said the President "felt indisposed due to overwork."

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The Global Bakke Case

The Carter administration is waffling somewhat on the case that Allan Bakke has brought to the Supreme Court. This is hardly surprising: Mr. Bakke claims that he was denied admission to a medical school while less qualified students from minority groups were admitted under a quota system. And this represents one of the thorniest aspects of integrating a pluralistic society, anywhere in the world.

The argument for using quotas for educational, professional or employment advancement of minorities is based on the facts that these have been, and often are, discriminated against in these areas; that this history handicaps those who want to break away from shackles of the past; that the minorities must have special assistance, in supportive training or quotas or both.

The counterargument to quotas is that it is unfair—and unconstitutional—to make innocent majority individuals pay for the sins of their ancestors and of their society; that quotas have been used to restrain minorities and could be so used again; that, given time (a generation or two) the blacks and Latin Americans could emerge—as virtually every other group has emerged—from the unskilled, agriculturalized backgrounds that inhibit them today into the professional, business and skilled labor mainstream.

The arguments on both sides are powerful—especially when it is recognized that so many subtleties of prejudice can affect admissions into schools and jobs. And the problem is very grave, not only for the United States, where a consciousness of the black role has won the significance it was

gaining during the Civil War, but largely lost during the postwar Reconstruction. Most of the developing states are confronted with how to create indigenous administrative groups for their new political entities; most of the industrialized countries either have, or will have, similar issues. Even the Communist states, although they have abolished "class" in theory, contain racial rivalries that manifest themselves in not dissimilar fashions.

What the Supreme Court decides in the Bakke case rests with the jurists. But whatever they decide, the nation must find ways of overcoming the obstacles which minorities face today. The present technology is not that which greeted previous immigrants to the United States and enabled the unskilled, the farm worker, to create an atmosphere which would speed the second generation upward.

The kind of prejudice that hampers, especially the black, is not that which those immigrants faced—it is deeper-rooted, more malignant and more obvious. Admittedly, it has been markedly affected by laws and social movements in recent years. But it is still a heavy burden for the blacks, and it is still one which marks so much racial interplay around the world.

So it is still one which every nation must probe to the roots—and eradicate. Whether quotas are the answer may be questioned; that education and social effort based on ethnic background is difficult, costly and complex is painfully true. But somehow all must have opportunity; there must be no "underclasses" if the global village is to survive.

The High Cost of Lance

In the Lance affair, President Carter has revealed more than perhaps he intended of himself and his political style. From the beginning there have been two important related questions: Not just what Bert Lance did in the past, but also what Jimmy Carter is going to do about it now. The answer is, apparently, that Mr. Carter sees no need to do anything at all. Mr. Lance has committed nothing objectionable, in his view, and consequently there is nothing to be remedied. Mr. Carter goes further, to suggest that he is defending the cardinal principle that a man must not be hounded out of public life by false accusation. It's not just Mr. Lance who is involved here, according to the President. It could be any of us.

A contingent of editors talked with Mr. Carter last Friday, and one of the visitors asked him if it might not be necessary to let Mr. Lance go to protect "the larger concerns of the presidency." Mr. Carter said that he would certainly have to take that into account, and that he was keeping an open mind on the hearings. But then he went on to say a bit more:

"Let's leave Bert Lance out of it just a moment. Just take any of you, or myself. If a series of, say, incorrect allegations are made day after day with the highest possible publicity, the lead story on every television network every night, and headlines in The Washington Post and other newspapers every day, and then all those allegations are proved to be false, how much of those allegations remain to damage the character of a person who might be totally innocent? And then you say, well, this person is damaged so that he cannot perform his functions adequately, when the damage has been caused either erroneously or falsely."

But the trouble lies in that phrase "totally innocent." Mr. Carter again asserted that he has no evidence of anything "illegal or unethical" in the Lance record. But, of

course, the basic document is still the report last month from the controller of the currency, and while not much has been added to it in the recent hearings, nothing has been taken back—"all those allegations" that Mr. Carter spoke of, in other words, have most emphatically not been proven "false." And so the painful thing about Mr. Lance's position is precisely that he has not been found to be "totally innocent." There's no evidence that he has done anything flatly criminal. But he consistently neglected the law's requirements to report his loans, and the celebrated overdrafts were loans on a scale that a banker may not legally extend to himself. That is why Mr. Carter's principle regarding false accusations does not fit the Lance case comfortably.

The President has adopted an adamant and rigid position that refuses to concede anything in Mr. Lance's record but the normal flow of commerce, as allegedly practiced in rural Georgia banks. Loyalty to a friend is usually counted as a major virtue, and yet there are signs here of a dogmatic stubbornness that is also part of Mr. Carter's character. The White House's defense of Mr. Lance is inevitably drawing more and more people into it. The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which has been holding the hearings, is now divided. This kind of division has consequences that will not be limited to Mr. Lance's affairs. The administration is now dealing continuously with these same senators on matters as disparate as the Panama Canal treaties, the strategic arms talks, a new tax on crude oil and welfare reform.

Mr. Carter understands perfectly well that Mr. Lance's affairs derive some of their interest from the Carter campaign's why-not-the-best rhetoric. Now he is reduced to asking, in effect, why not Bert Lance? Mr. Carter certainly commands enough power to keep Mr. Lance in Washington as long as he chooses. But to do it, he will have to use reserves of political strength that might better be devoted to larger purposes.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Skytrain Gets Ready

Freddie Laker goes ahead next week with Skytrain flights. . . . At one time it seemed as if the gentlemanly understanding between governments and the great airlines would knock this exciting idea on the head. However . . . Mr. Laker won . . . Mr. Laker is seen in some high places as a bit of a cad and an outsider. One can see why. He is forcing competition on people who would

greatly like to eliminate it. He is an old-fashioned entrepreneur offering a service . . . in the earnest pursuit of a profit. This involves the ultimate sin of cutting prices and obliging other people to do the same. Mr. Laker is bad news for the island cartel which has kept prices up. He is very good news for the customers, who now find themselves being offered cheaper flights all round.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

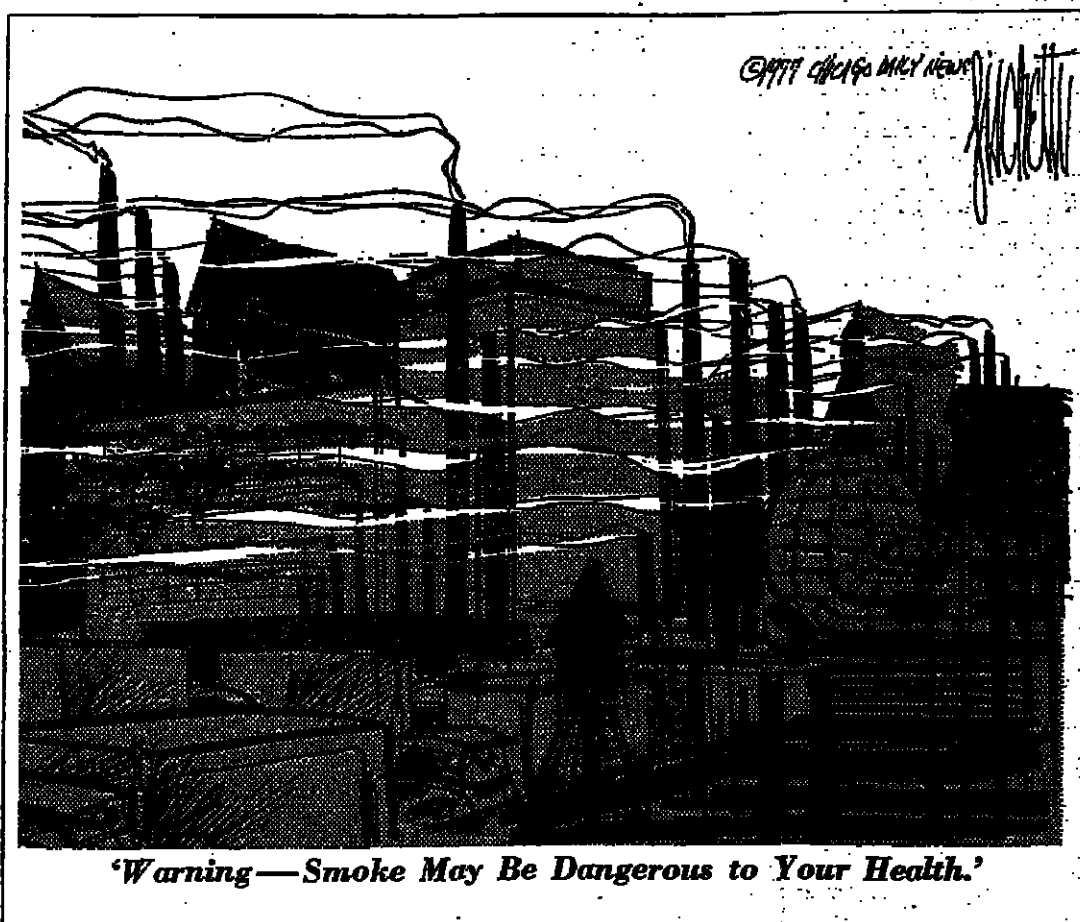
September 21, 1902

NEWPORT, R.I.—Baron Max Oppenheim, who is passing the summer here, got into a discussion with the Rev. F.B. Cune, pastor of the Lutheran Mission here, as to President Roosevelt's ancestry. The Baron thought that Mr. Roosevelt must have been of Hebrew descent and that his family name was Rosenfeld. Mr. Cune did not agree and sent a letter asking the president directly. Mr. Roosevelt replied, stating that his ancestry was of Dutch and Scotch-Irish origin.

Fifty Years Ago

September 21, 1927

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge today announced the appointment of Dwight W. Morrow, a member of J.P. Morgan and Co., to succeed James R. Sheffield as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico. Although the President and Mr. Morrow have been close friends since their college days, the appointment came as a distinct surprise to Washington circles because of the new envoy's association with the New York banking firm. Opposition is definitely expected.



'Warning—Smoke May Be Dangerous to Your Health.'

U.S. World Aid: Less Political?

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON—Thirty years and \$140 billion after its inception, U.S. foreign aid is changing in purpose and direction. From the postwar reconstruction of Western Europe and Japan, through decolonization and the Asian military commitments, to the present period of vocal political and economic discontent among the developing nations, Washington has been moving away from giving assistance to support the military and diplomatic objectives toward economic aid for aid's sake: meeting the basic needs of the world's 1 billion poor people.

So-called Security Supporting Assistance, for instance the \$750 million to Egypt and the \$785 million to Israel that the United States has promised for the next fiscal year, still accounts for the largest portion of U.S. economic aid. And grants and concessional loans tied to equipment purchases in the United States, which amount to a form of aid to U.S. industry as well, remain predominant. But half the \$3.6 billion in bilateral assistance that Washington plans for next year will go to 72 countries largely for agricultural development, health and education.

Yet there are questions about the new policy, in particular whether the institution that manages the aid program, the Agency for International Development, can adjust to the changes. The questions gained new attention last week with the resignation of Frederick T. Van Dyk, the No. 3 man in the agency and in charge of intragovernmental and international affairs. Explaining his resignation, Mr. Van Dyk stated that many agency employees lacked adequate skills for managing development assistance, were too fond of the comforts of Washington and consequently too reluctant to accept the discomforts of the field, and were too inured to the old use of aid as a diplomatic and political weapon.

Too Slowly

John J. Gilligan, the former governor of Ohio named agency director by President Carter, has undertaken reorganization but Mr. Van Dyk, a long-time friend of Mr. Gilligan's, said he believed this would proceed too slowly and in the end have only a marginal effect. Mr. Gilligan replied that the reorganization will produce a more "muscular and responsive" agency by placing more employees in the field and reducing the glut of paperwork.

While the agency has the main responsibility for managing foreign assistance, the Departments of State, Treasury and Agriculture also help administer the programs and prepare budget proposals. Aid is dispensed under four basic programs, the largest of which, taking up roughly one-third of the current \$45-billion total, remains Security Supporting Assistance. The State Department and the White House decide which countries receive this money; generally the recipients are in areas where U.S. policies and influence are vulnerable.

The second largest component of the U.S. foreign aid program is food. Initiated under Public Law 480 in 1954 primarily as a means for disposing of domestic surpluses, the program has had a more humanitarian emphasis since the Food for Peace legislation of 1968. The United States now provides roughly two-thirds of the total world supply of food assistance, at a cost, in fiscal 1977, of \$1.3 billion.

Aid for Food

The next largest portion of the aid total, accounting for 20 per cent of all foreign economic assistance, is bilateral development help unconnected to security arrangements. In fiscal year 1977, \$1.1 billion in such aid was distributed to more than 70 countries. The money went chiefly for food and nutrition, population planning and health, education and human resource development and technical assistance, energy and research. U.S. contributions to international development agencies, such as the World Bank, take up the balance of the aid effort, amounting to 16 per cent of the total in the current fiscal year.

One of the important changes in foreign aid over the last two decades has been the increasing role of donors other than the United States. Where in the 1950s, when Europe was still recovering from World War II, foreign aid was a U.S. monopoly, Washington's share has declined as total assistance has increased. Of the less than \$10 billion in economic aid given to developing nations in 1965, Washington provided 81 per cent; of the \$20 billion given this year, the United States accounted for less than 25 per cent. Much of the remainder came from other Western countries, which, like Washington, dispense aid for a variety of sometimes inconsistent political, commercial and humanitarian reasons.

Different Kinds

A recent study by the Congressional Budget Office found that the United States has more different kinds of assistance programs and distributes its funds more broadly than most other donors. But in terms of its

resources, as measured by the percentage that aid represents of its total output of goods and services, the United States is well down on the list, in sixth place among the eight major Western industrial nations, according to the latest tabulation by the Development Assistance Committee of the Paris-based Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. Sweden ranks first.

"The most significant growth in economic assistance has been that of France, West Germany and Japan, each of which more than tripled its foreign development aid over the last 10 years. France gives priority to its former African possessions. Britain, Holland and Belgium also direct most of their assistance to their former colonies. Japanese aid flows primarily to countries from which Japan imports raw materials. Canada, which also increased its foreign aid substantially during the last decade, concentrates on countries where Canadian expertise in agriculture, transportation and hydroelectric power can best be utilized.

Inching Toward SALT

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Internal struggles in Washington, unlike the TV version which features good guys fighting bad guys, usually pit good guys against good guys. Witness, the run-up to the resumption of arms control negotiations with Andrei Gromyko, who visits Washington this week.

Inside the administration, the good guys rightly sensitive to the urgency of getting an accord have lost out to the good guys rightly sensitive to the dangers of making unilateral concessions to Moscow. The upshot is a poor outlook for an early agreement with the Russians.

The urgency of an understanding is plain. SALT I, the five-year treaty limiting offensive strategic weapons, expires on Oct. 3. Missing that date—or any other—is risky because arms technology is advancing at breakneck speed.

Defies Detection

The United States is developing the Cruise missile, a relatively cheap, easily produced, drone, launchable from air, sea or land, which, once tested, cannot easily be checked as to range or number. The Russians, besides building a force of heavy missiles said to threaten this country's land-based deterrent, are going ahead with a mobile land missile which also defies detection.

Given that grim prospect, and the present U.S. lead, a U.S. concession to the Russians in return for a quick lid on exploding technology would seem to make sense. Only the record of Soviet response to U.S. concessions under the Carter administration is not encouraging.

The base point is the Vladivostok summit meeting between President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev which set out guidelines for SALT 2. Under that agreement both sides accepted a limit of 2,400 missile-launching platforms, of which 1,320 could have multiple warheads, or MIRVs.

Subsequently the Russians demanded that limitations be placed on the Cruise missile. Henry Kissinger in January of last year worked out an understanding that was never formally initialed. It provided that the United States would limit Cruise missiles in range (with 2,500 kilometers for the maximum) and in number (by including the planes with missiles in the MIRV total). In return the Russians would go below the 2,400 limit by a hundred or so missiles and accept limitations on their biggest missile, the SS-18.

Served Up

However, the Carter administration in March served up to the Russians a proposal for much deeper cuts that was represented as being far superior to Vladivostok. It called for 2,000 missiles

on each side, of which only 1,100 could be MIRVs. Restrictions were to be placed on the testing and development of all new weapons including the Cruise missile, the mobile land missile, and the Soviet blockbusters.

But the Russians denounced that offer as a U.S. move to undo Vladivostok and seek unilateral advantage. Ever since, Washington has been moving to accommodate Moscow.

President Carter has said that Vladivostok should be the basis for SALT 2, offered to meet Brezhnev at a summit, and canceled the B-1 bomber. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, at a meeting with Mr. Gromyko in Geneva, put off deep cuts and agreed to accept the range limits on Cruise missiles worked out by Mr. Kissinger.

Only two U.S. demands now remain. First, that the Russians put limits on the biggest missile; and second, that this country be allowed, as a replacement for the B-1, to put Cruise missiles on some 200 bombers. But apart from some encouraging words from Brezhnev and Gromyko, the Russians have given nothing.

Internal administration deliberations on how to meet with Gromyko were, in these conditions, a foregone conclusion. The three most skeptical of the Russians—Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Gen. George Brown of the Joint Chiefs, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser—could argue convincingly that further concessions might persuade the Russians that the President was a pushover. The mark of the "Three Bs" strength was Secretary Brown's discreet announcement last week that the Russians, far from pausing in their military buildup, were developing yet another generation of intercontinental missiles.

Wait

The best that those most keen on arms control—Secretary Vance and Paul Warnke, the disarmament negotiator—could get was a presidential decision to wait for a Soviet concession before making any new move. The marks of their weaknesses were skipping a scheduled meeting with Gromyko earlier in the month and pointing beyond the Oct. 3 deadline for conclusion of an eventual treaty.

The Russians may eventually give a little—if only to show some progress toward SALT 2 at the 60th anniversary of the Revolution in November. But not until Gromyko first probes the President's resolve. So both countries are now inching toward an accord not apt to be much better than Vladivostok, and once more there is driven home the lesson of how unwise it is to take public positions with the Russians from which it may be necessary to retreat.

After 8 Months

Vance Trails Abroad But Leads at Home

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON.—It has been an arduous, often frustrating first eight months for Cyrus R. Vance as secretary of state. His achievements as President Carter's chief foreign policy adviser have been mostly in bringing order and cooperation to the internal handling of foreign affairs and, therefore, largely ignored by the public and the press.

His "image"—a matter of concern to his staff but less so to him—has become that of a colorless, overly secretive negotiator, lacking the flair of Henry A. Kissinger or even of Dean Rusk, the last Democrat in the job.

To compound Vance's problems, his inability so far to achieve breakthroughs on his trips to Moscow, the Middle East, Europe or China has been painfully evident to the State Department and has produced unflattering Washington columns and quips about the "no-win" secretary of state.

Unbothered

Carter, however, seems unbothered by the derogatory comments about Vance. Carter, in fact, went to Andrews Air Force Base on Vance's return from China last month deliberately to discourage the impression that he was less than satisfied with Vance's work.

High State Department officials insist that, contrary to Vance's placid public image, inside the bureaucracy he is decisive, his intellectual gifts far outweigh those of other advisers, and his views are solicited by Carter regularly.

Nevertheless, because of Carter's clear indecision on being the main spokesman for his foreign policy and Vance's own preference for quiet diplomacy, there is no question but that Vance will never be more than the administration's chief No. 2 man.

He will not be like Kissinger or John Foster Dulles, both of whom outsiders "presumed" they served. Rather, historians most likely will put him in the same category as Dean Rusk, Cordell Hull and Henry L. Stimson. If his record shows major results, he may even rank with Dean Acheson.

Vance's stated model—or George C. Marshall.

Modest

Vance, probably one of the most undetectable, modest and unpretentious men to ever hold the senior Cabinet post, has taken it all rather philosophically. He gets to work every morning at 8:45 and stays to 8 p.m. or so, and he believes events have taken place in a way that was predictable. Seated in his hideaway office at the State Department the other morning, Vance talked in a relaxed way over coffee about the need to "slog it out" in negotiations and not to expect quick or dramatic results on issues that by their nature are extremely tough.

"Most of these problems are very complex," he said. "It is simply impossible to find immediate solutions to them. There's so complex and difficult that they will require continued work over a considerable period of time before solutions can be reached, and therefore to expect that every time you go on a trip or have a conference, they'll solve things to find all the answers to all your problems is simply an unreal expectation."

Persistence

As an example of this persistence, Vance and Carter are soon to undertake another set of Middle East discussions with visiting Arab and Israeli foreign ministers and yet another round with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on stalemate negotiations on limiting strategic arms.

On the Middle East, Vance believes all sides must make hard decisions if there is to be progress. He will urge Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan that Israel must agree to Palestinian representation at Geneva even if it means allowing the PLO to attend.

Regarding the strategic arms talks, Vance expects no major breakthrough next week and admits the failure to make progress is "a disappointment." But he said, "I think eventually we'll get a treaty."

"This is one of these matters where we're going to have to slog it out and eventually we'll reach an agreement," he said. "It will take time and patience and lots of discussion with the Soviets."

Vance seemed quite proud of how prepared he was for the job. He had a strong background in foreign affairs, and he disclosed that last Oct. 26—two weeks be-

fore the elections—he had written a lengthy policy paper for "courses of action and priorities for the first year of a Carter administration." If there should be a change of administration, he said, he would be ready to hand it over to the new president.

He also said that of the more than 30 policy papers—no presidential review memoranda—done by the administration most were directed by the Department and reflect its view.

Yet despite the preparation for the job and the pre-election paper, Vance has not been in Washington as an "insider."

Yet meeting with his State Department aides, he does it down the line ahead of him what his views are, for in on China, the strategic talks or the Middle East. In most cases, he listens to their presentations and makes decisions based on what he hears.

He tends to be a pragmatist more than an ideologue as like Kissinger and some predecessors he does not have any overriding theory which specific issues are considered. He seems relaxed for instance, about Communist world, and his top aides confess the honesty do not know his personal views on many issues.

Vance's main achievement has been in helping restore a effort to the conduct of policy, not only within the Department, but with the State, the Treasury and the Defense.

Under Kissinger, the Department was quite a place. Sensitive matters rarely disseminated to a handful of officials.

Now, information about Soviet Union, China and Middle East—areas that highly secret under Kissinger made available to many more than before. But the nation still is largely kept in the dark about Vance's goals or policies.

Asked about the frequent criticism about the information on sensitive issues, Vance said: "I ought to tell you that I do not believe it is really hard to do. Violating the confidence of people negotiating with us always been one who found in a negotiation that the people who are dealing with us have to have confidence that we could speak frankly. And not going to go out and do what they said to you."

As a New York trial lawyer as a troubleshooter and later for President Johnson in 1969, Vance said he was a "straight shooter" and a "straight shooter."

But he said that was not from being secretary of state. "You cannot slough anything, whereas you can if you're just a straight shooter."

"So, it's been a somewhat difficult transition," he continued. "to try to figure out how you can be helpful to the public without harming the confidence of those that you're ing with on the other side of the table."

—Letters—

W. German Terror

John Dornberg (DET), writes that Hans-M. Schreiber's kidnappers "law program, no cause and no d'tire other than the destruction of West German democracy." He also describes the blame for the wave of un on novelties Gmss and Boe "obviously scoundrels."

At these two chairs are or why did Boel find it nec to appeal publicly to the German people that "the killings would destroy what were aiming to achieve?"

Doesn't this imply the exist of a shared philosophy of Boel, in the light of popular actions to the Schreiber case, was being endangered by a local mistake?

A.D. SIMON

Palmy, Switzerland.

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SECRET OF TA GENERAL'S SUCCESS

There is nothing in the life of a company. Yet in the nine years since Data General was founded, sales revenues have grown to around 200 million dollars and earnings to over 30 million. That was enough to make it a young company in the top 1,000 for sales, and profits, as early as 1975. Only nine years of existence and it has sold more than 100,000 computers more than Sperry-NCR, Control Data and IBM combined. What is the secret of such a remarkable success?

There are, of course, a number of factors. But not every manufacturer of small computers has been able to achieve such a growth of 50 per cent per year and maintain the services to its clients and the effort required for technical advance.

One of the most important factors is the company's policy of vertical integration. Whereas six years ago more than 40 per cent of the components were manufactured by others, today the figure is more than 80 per cent. The lower product costs and the in-house components lower prices for users.

Computers can boast of increases in sales revenues, a General's is not interested in growth's sake. In place, there is no point in increasing sales unless there is a corresponding increase in profits. Second place, it is short-term to go out, all out for it. If it results in a deterioration of the services offered to Data General has always been in mind when developing.

Ensuring that the increase in sales has matched that of Data General has been able to allocate considerable resources to research and development, a factor in its leadership in computer technological innovations. If one takes research and development as a per cent of sales, Data General has only led the industry.

One only has to look at some of the company's technological achievements to realise how worthwhile these investments have been. Among the company's firsts were: minicomputer with bipolar semiconductor memory, 300 nanosecond computer, processor unit on a single board, globally optimizing small-computer Fortran, a medium-scale computer with processor, memory and floating point unit that all run concurrently, the addition of a commercial instruction set and data management capabilities to a small computer, the inclusion of all the large-computer capabilities of ANSI 74 COBOL on a small computer, a complete line of small computers with in-house designed and manufactured microprocessors and MOS memory.

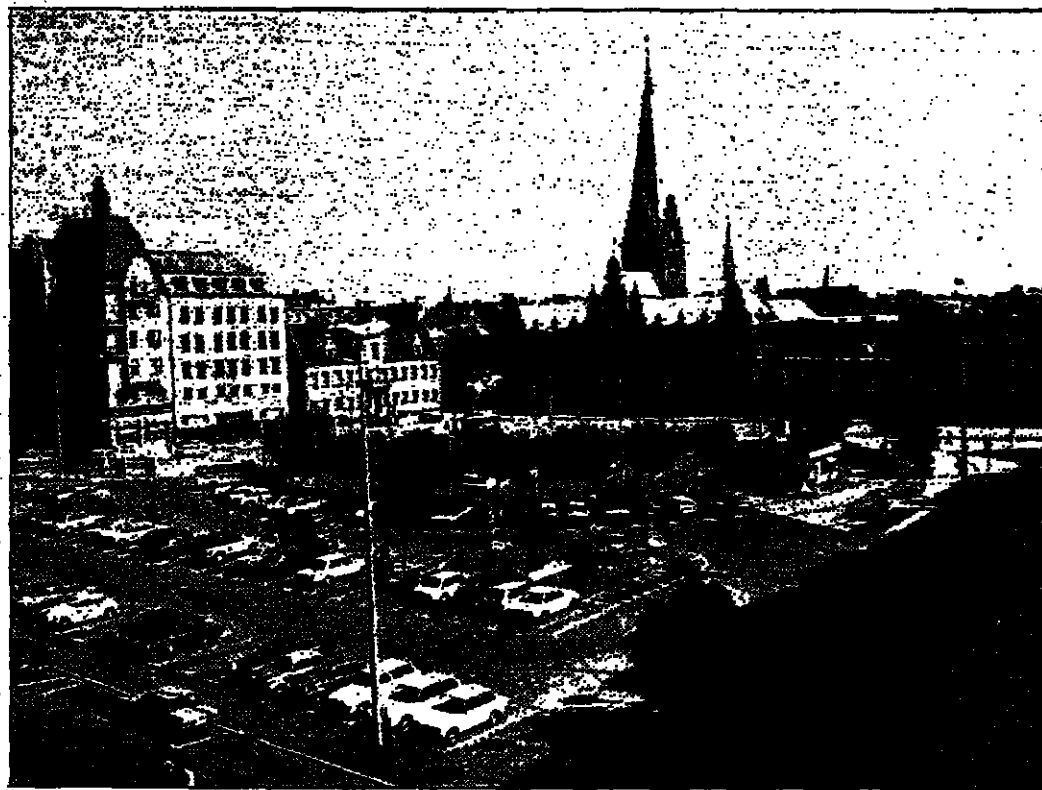
At the same time, Data General has been making sure that its meteoric sales expansion has not affected the quality of its client servicing. From the beginning the company has tried to avoid the mistakes made by other computer companies which either build more support than most users will ever need resulting in inflated costs or provide too little with the corresponding aggravations. Data General tries to offer just the support users need.

With sales offices in over 100 cities around the world and representatives in 33 countries, Data General maintains regular contacts with its customers. The company's 182 systems engineers, of whom more than 60 per cent have had more than five years experience on real-time, online systems, spend more than half their time working with customers before sale.

The 363 sales engineers, who have been thoroughly trained in all the Data General systems, are in a position to advise customers on which product they should use. Maintenance of the equipment is assured by another 768 field engineers, who are trained to work on every system the company sells. Altogether 1,313 employees with over 5,000 man-years of experience in putting real-time systems to work in industry and commerce are available to help Data General customers.

By concentrating on computers, Data General can assure total reliability by integrating its production, it can supply cheaper systems, reinvesting heavily in research and development. It can produce the most sophisticated equipment available on the market and by caring about its customers, it can win yet more business orders. All very simple really!

SMALL IS BEAUTIFUL FOR MALMOE



It is perhaps appropriate that the southern Swedish town of Malmö with its population of 250,000 should have been the first local authority to computerise its operations from the grassroots. Firm believers in the need for a decentralisation of responsibilities within the commune, the town's social democratic government has asked Data General to install a comprehensive system of real-time minicomputers throughout the town. The port, hospitals, social welfare, housing, and graveyard administrations are already benefiting from this Data General service. Eventually the town's library, school, university, power, payroll and fire brigade departments will have been integrated into the network. As Malmö shows, minicomputers play their role in the everyday service to the town citizen.

THE MINIS MOVE IN

by ROWLAND H. THOMAS, JR.



There seems nothing that can stop the mini-computer invasion. In 1974 there were over 125,000 American-made mini-computer systems installed worldwide, by 1976 the number had reached almost 250,000 and by 1981 projections put the total at as much as 900,000. By then, the industry expects to ship as many systems in one year as it was able to install up until 1975.

The reason why mini-computer is rising so well and will continue to do so is "backwards technology". Whereas in other industries technological improvements are invariably accompanied by higher prices — an example of "forwards technology" — mini-computers are offering more and more features at less and less cost. In one field after another mini-computers can now provide the same performance as is available from more costly mainframe machines. And prices have been tumbling. If the same technological advances that have characterised the computer industry in the last twenty five years had also

occurred in the automobile industry, it is reckoned that a luxury sports car which cost 28,000 dollars in 1950 would cost 5.60 dollars today. Be it in processors, peripherals or software, mini-computers have experienced significant technological advances. Advances in processor architecture have given minis a new versatility and computing power. Many vendors have used their microprogramming capabilities to add machine instructions that were too complex and elaborate to implement with hardwired logic. Microcoded instructions handle such things as vectoring,

string manipulation and character operations in just one CPU cycle. A few mini manufacturers even offer a writable control store (WCS) feature so that users can define and implement their own instruction set.

This "backwards technology" can only mean one thing — the development of new applications and markets. As minis become cheaper, more versatile and easier to operate, people who would never have thought of using a computer ten years ago, are discovering that they too can benefit from using these machines.

Already new applications have been found in traditional mini-computer markets such as medical instrumentation, education, engineering, local government and sports. But the true explosion looks like coming in Business Data Processing for more and more companies are now using minis for their dedicated on-line transaction-oriented applications, for management information systems and for distributed processing networks.

Equally important are the technological advances in main memory capabilities where minis are developing capacities and speeds which are comparable to their mainframe rivals.

The new memories are based on semiconductor technology rather than core because it is becoming cheaper and faster. Already the SOS technology can be faster than conventional MOS memory and semiconductor density permits as many 64K bits of memory on a chip, but once bubble minis are taking over some of the key jobs which were traditionally reserved for mainframe machines — accounts, general ledger, personnel management, marketing analysis. They are moving into manufacturing, banking, broking, insurance, project analysis, control of capital equipment acquisitions, even forecasting.

The new mini systems have the power, the peripherals, the software and reliability to compete with their established mainframe rivals. Thanks to their lower prices a technology which was once reserved to a minority has become accessible to virtually any business firm. Minis have democratised the computer.

Memories, charge coupled devices and rotating memory with thin film heads have been developed for auxiliary memory storage. Minis will be as powerful as today's larger machines.

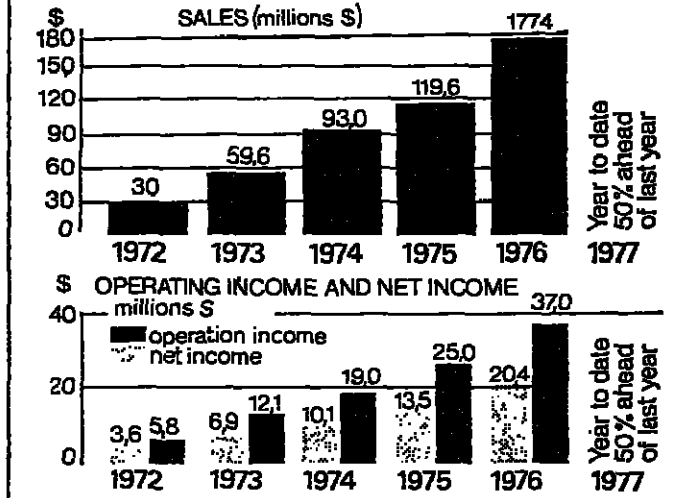
Developments in peripherals are helping to extend the use of mini-computers to new markets, notably that of Business Data Processing which has until now been the stronghold of the mainframe vendors. Some minis can support more than a billion bytes of on-line storage, enough for the very large Data Bases that Business applications often need. But perhaps the most important developments for users are in software where a tremendous variety of general purpose systems are now available. In many cases the breadth of mini-computer software is equivalent to that of mainframe systems.

Supporting timesharing, batch, and real-time operations concurrently, the new generation of multiprogramming systems makes it possible for ten, twenty or more users to have simultaneous access to the computer with each person doing something different. The list of business-oriented languages available is now as long as that of standard scientific languages with sophisticated optimizing techniques making them more memory efficient and rapid in their implementation. Even the assortment of file and data base management systems on offer is almost as extensive as that of mainframes.

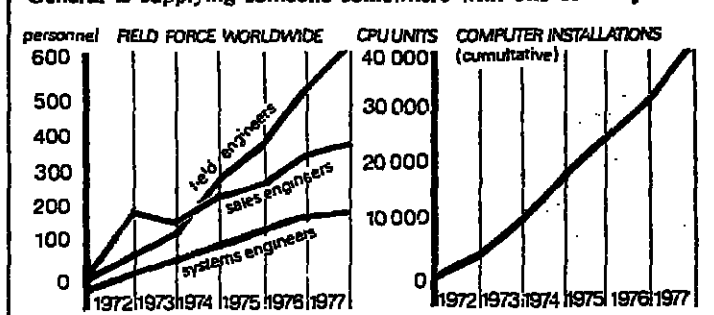
ROWLAND H. THOMAS, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT/PRODUCT MARKETING
DATA GENERAL CORPORATION

SPECTACULAR RESULTS AS REWARD FOR TECHNOLOGICAL LEAD

Few companies can boast as remarkable a growth record as Data General Corporation since this manufacturer of small computers was set up in April 1968, it has been virtually doubling its earnings and sales every two years. In 1973 Data General was earning 6.9 million dollars on sales of 59.6 mlns, in 1975 its net income had reached 13.5 millions on sales of 119.6 mlns and last year they had reached 20.4 millions on sales of 177.4 millions. It is too soon to say whether 1977 results will be double those of 1975, but figures for the first three quarters are already at 19 million of profits on 168.3 million sales.



The growth is snowballing: during the last two years the Company has installed more computers than it did in the previous six when it launched its first NOVA model back in February 1969, altogether 41,000 systems have been installed throughout the world. At the end of fiscal 1975 the number was only 25,500. Every fifteen minutes Data General is supplying someone somewhere with one of its systems.



That sort of success can only be achieved when the product is right and the price is competitive. Since bringing out the NOVA nine years ago, Data General has remained a technological and market-place leader in the small computer industry.

In 1969 it brought out the world's fastest minicomputer the SUPER-NOVA SC. In 1970 it introduced the first minicomputer to use semiconductor memories. In 1973 it launched the first minicomputers with 16 K core memory on a single board and low cost add-on memory—the Nova 2/4 and Nova 2/10. In 1974 it announced the Eclipse series of medium scale computers starting with the S/100 and S/200 to be followed by the C/300, specially designed for commercial uses. The NOVA family can cost anything from 16,000 dollars in OEM quantities to as much as 36,000 in systems configurations for end-users, the Eclipse series anything from 10,000 dollars to as much as 180,000 dollars.

Data General's appeal is not limited to the United States. The Company markets its products throughout the Americas, in Europe, the Near East, Australia and Africa and through licensees in Japan and the Far East. Some 40 per cent of Company sales are made outside the United States.

Ever since Data General was founded, Company strategy has been to achieve high growth through the supply of quality products at attractive prices. During 1977, the Company has integrated its activities even further, virtually doubled its workforce, and introduced new peripheral and terminal systems. When Data General's results are published at the end of September, this strategy will have been vindicated once again and the company's leading position in the Data processing field will be further confirmed.

REAL TIME COMPUTERS AT WORK

Real-time minicomputers into the market in the early 1960s they were designed essentially for straightforward industrial uses. Mainframe batch computers still dominated data processing market. As computers became more sophisticated and less expensive, began to penetrate fields such as distribution, education, health and transportation. Users beginning to realize the value of these cheaper more sophisticated systems.

By little real-time was used by banks, insurance companies, brokerage houses, government institutions and service organizations. But it has only in the last few years that computers have dared to use mainframe machines on their own ground business management itself. Not only are opening up new markets the more costly mainframe were never able to reach, but they are now even beginning to dislodge their batched rivals from areas where they were once considered inviolable.

Manufacturing companies such as General Electric, Allis-Chalmers Hydroturbine division among the first and heaviest of real-time computers. At their application was limited to material processing, production scheduling, production control and maintenance, but within it was being extended to room work such as cost accounting, purchasing and receiving functions, customer service, inventory management, forecasting and financial management.

To optimize quality control transmission equipment manufactured in its various factories. Cit-Alcatel, the subsidiary of Compagnie Générale d'Electricité developed automatic measuring systems based on Data General's Nova and Eclipse series.

Distribution companies, which had adopted batch-oriented computers only to suffer delays in customer service and problems over controlling inventories found that minicomputers removed some of these delays and reduced overheads. Typical applications of minicomputers in this field are inventory management, customer servicing, point of sale processing, vehicle scheduling and financial management.

Health care services were among the first users of real-time minicomputers for patient monitoring and testing, but other professionals such as doctors and lawyers were quick to realize the advantages of real-time in their work. In health care minicomputers are used for admissions, patient monitoring, laboratory monitoring and financial management. In other professional areas for client accounting and research storage and retrieval. In education too minicomputers are being applied for admissions scheduling, computer assisted instruction, cataloging, facilities utilisation, lab systems, student academics and financial management.

Transportation companies were obvious candidates for real-time since customer service is their bread and butter. But even if some of the earliest and best real-time systems were prepared for the airlines, minicomputers are not being used as much as they could be.

Typical process and information control applications include depot accounting, reservation, bills of lading, vehicle cost accounting and financial management.

What has furthered the rapid growth of minicomputer penetration has been the conversion of major computer users such as banks, brokerage houses, insurance companies, government institutions and service organizations. Banks moved into batch-oriented computers only to find that they had disadvantages in the areas of customer service and cash management. They then led the field in designing telecommunications application that work off the large computer. But eventually they discovered that these telecommunications applications could be handled more easily and at less cost by real-time minicomputers. As a result, minicomputers are now being used for customer service, mortgage loan accounting, electronic funds transfer, trust/estate management, portfolio analysis, financial management and branch banking.



Much the same story applies to insurance, which started off as a heavy user of batch-oriented computers only to find itself forced by agency regulations and customer service into telecommunications and the types of telecommunications applications best handled by real-time minicomputers. Minis are now handling tasks like policy quotation writing, agency management, claims processing, actuarial systems and financial management. In brokerage, too, real-time is being used for stock transfer, quotations, backroom processing, account management and financial management. With multiple data bases and problems of cross referencing account information and keeping it secure, real-time minicomputers are seen as a better long-term solution.

With a heavy emphasis on customer interaction and such a slight difference between the mechanics of the "product" supplied, services are a natural industry for real-time machines. Typical process and information control applications include agency systems, customer service, mainstream operations and financial management. In government too, minicomputers are being increasingly used, especially when responsibilities are being decentralised be it in clerical processing, budgeting, data entry,

facilities utilisation or financial management, real-time systems have an important role to play. In 1975, the local authorities in Malmö, Sweden, came to the conclusion that it would be difficult satisfying the data processing needs of its various departments with a centralised system which would have been complicated and costly. So they installed fourteen real-time minicomputers throughout the town in response to the requirements of the various departments — be they schools, hospitals, social security, ports etc. Already the town has ten different groups using the machines for twenty five different applications.

The real break-through for minicomputers in industry has certainly come in the management field which was once the specialty of batch-oriented computers. When accounts payable, receivables, general ledger and payroll are done on a real-time minicomputer, users have much lower costs and greater accuracy in data entry as well as immediate access to personnel data, cashflow information and all the data that is the lifeblood of any business.

In any industry, minicomputers can do real-time work for which they were designed, but they can also handle timesharing and the batch work once reserved to larger mainframe machines. By switching to real-time minicomputers companies can decrease their overheads and increase work efficiency and profits. Hardly surprising that the world's second largest minicomputer manufacturer has been able to install more systems in the last two years than in the previous six.

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PARIS FILMS

Silence Is Golden In Ocean Thriller

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—If photography alone constituted a fine motion picture, "The Deep" (at the Normandie, the Marignan, the Danton, the Quintette and the Bonaparte in English and at 11 other Parisian cinemas in French) would be a masterpiece.

Indeed, it is a masterpiece pictorially when its cameras plunge beneath the surface of the blue Bermuda waters, conducting us on a ravishing submarine voyage. Here is a panorama of lyric fluidity and glittering wonder that suggests a lovely ballet of "Sedko." We are suddenly in another world amid strange specimens of fish and swaying exotic plants. William Bacher, the oceanic explorer, wrote that no one has lived until he has beheld this other world, one of dreamy movement and amazing colors. In these exquisite undersea sequences it is beautifully and astonishingly revealed and as the human voice is muted underwater, no dull dialogue can assuage the ears. When "The Deep" is silent, it is golden.

On dry land and talkative, the film takes a dive of a less pleasing sort, dropping to the bottom of banality in a gawdily negotiated routine melodrama about dope smugglers, gingered up with gratuitous sadism, roudoous ecclesiastic and imitations of Hitchcockian plots.

A young couple (played by Nick Nolte and Jacqueline Bisset) vacationing in the West Indies are skidding for Spanish medallions and happen on a destroyer sunk during World War II. Among the souvenirs with which they emerge from their treasure hunt is a tiny bottle. A Haitian gentleman approaches them in the hotel dining room and makes an offer for the bottle. They refuse to sell it and after subsequent harassment are warned to leave the island.

The vital, they learn, is from the medical supply of the torpedoed destroyer and contains morphine. The gentleman who was so anxious to buy it is a big wheel of the drug traffic and fancies they are rivals in the trade. There follow many narrow escapes. On land they flee masked gangsters and in the water sharks are after them. They come through thanks to the intervention of a slaty hermit (Robert Shaw) who is cognizant of all the island intrigues.

"The Deep" has been designed to repeat the success of "Jaws" and according to reports, it is

Nick Nolte and Jacqueline Bisset in scene from "The Deep."



accomplishing that mission. Its scenario is hackneyed, its acting and direction are commonplace, but the camerawork of Christopher Challis and his assistants, Al Giddings and Stan Waterman, once we are underwater, provides a superb spectacle that is worth the price of admission.

"Padre, Padre" (My Father, My Master), winner of the Palme d'Or at the Cannes festival, has arrived at the Marignan, the Elysées Lincoln and the Haute-fauteuil, where it is on show in Italian. It is a film of distinguished craftsmanship.

Its directors, the Taviani brothers, Paolo and Vittorio, have taken the autobiography of a Sardinian shepherd, Gavino Ledda, and transmuted it into a comedy-drama of striking merit. It recounts the boy's lonely years in the hills after his gruff father has snatched him from the schoolroom to tend his flock; his hard years as a farmhand and his eventual break with the rigid traditions and the grasp of his tyrannical parent. His liberation comes when he is called for military service and forced to discard his native dialect and belatedly learn his letters. These obligations result in his throwing himself into persistent study for which he is rewarded with a

university scholarship—his passport to freedom.

The Tavianis have drawn the ignorance and superstition that still prevail over the Sardinian peasantry with sometimes graphic, savage realism and sometimes charming, playful humor. Camerawork is a heavy father who might have stepped from the pages of Zola's "La Terre" and Fabrizio Forte as the boy shepherd and Saverio Marconi as Ledda in young manhood are both persuasive and engaging.

In "L'Imprecateur" (at the Paramount Elysées, the Publicis Saint-Germain and the Paramount Opéra), Jean Bertucelli has trotted out heavy artillery to shoot a clay pipe. His film, based on a Prix Femina novel by René Victor Pilhes (who has collaborated on a heavy artillery novel by René Victor Pilhes), is an exposé of big-business methods, the exhausting history of the downfall of an international firm, its collapse being engineered from within by one of its own chiefs.

It is related as though it were a detective story, with everyone a suspect, with delivery of anonymous letters and threats, secret appointments, endless investigations and a macabre climax in the catacombs. Among its tired

businessmen are Jean Yanne, Michel Piccoli, Jean-Pierre Marielle, Jean-Claude Brialy and Michel Lonsdale, each of them contributing a familiar specialty number in lieu of an actual performance.

Dino Risì's "La Stanza del Vesovo" (The Bishop's Chamber), another Italian film exhibited at the Cannes festival, is a second baring of its director's earlier "Anima Persa" (Lost Souls). Again an unwary young man is invited to a spooky mansion to unravel the secrets of a peculiar family in which bloodlust appears to be hereditary.

Ugo Tognazzi, alternating between low comedy and the sinister, impersonates a vulgar braggart who hates his wealthy wife. Patrick Dewaere is the bewildered guest and Ornella Muti, a beauty fresh to the screen, is ornamental as the young lady tainted by the murder impulse. This time, Risì has failed to cast the spell of mystery and his scenario, though set in the Italian lake district of today, takes on the aspect of a third-rate Victorian horror serial. It is at Saint-Germain Studio and the Émirage in its original version.

Norway's House of Antique Instruments

Guides Know the Score at Musical Museum

By Jeffrey Robinson

TRONDHEIM, Norway, Sept. 20 (UPI).—This is Norway's third largest city, about halfway up the west coast, a 1,000-year-old town of stave churches, white picket fences and one of Europe's most interesting museums, the 25-year-old Ringe Musical History Museum.

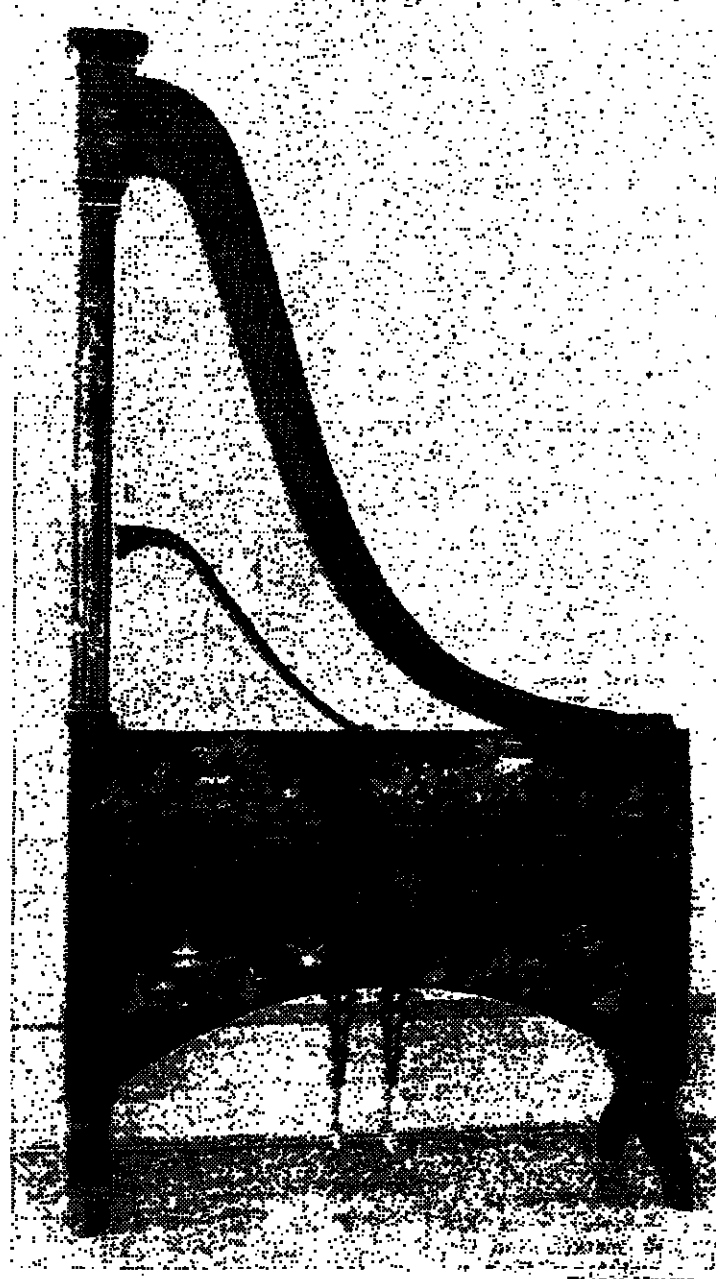
Founded by the late Mrs. Victoria Bachke at Ringe Farm, her home, the museum evolved because her passion for antique musical instruments required space. It was either stop collecting instruments or open a museum.

"Mrs. Bachke had by 1882 amassed such an elaborate collection that it would have been a shame to keep it private, so she turned her house into a museum," explained Peter Andreas Kjeldberg of the museum's staff. "But simply putting the instruments on display was hardly enough. Musical instruments are not like paintings. Musical instruments must be heard. Each one of the instruments in this collection is not only playable, but is played. Mrs. Bachke wanted her visitors to know what the instruments sounded like, so visitors to the museum are given tours by guides who are musicians. When the guides tell you about an instrument, they also play it for you."

Many of the instruments are signed and dated by the men who built them. Some are even suspected to have once been played by the great masters of the era. For example, there is a piano signed Johann Andreas Stein. It is dated 1783 and is similar to the kind of piano used by Mozart and Haydn. No one at the museum can be certain if Mozart or Haydn actually ever played this very piano, but they like to think they might have. During the tour a guide plays an 18th-century piece on a modern piano and then the same work on this piano, and the difference is startling.

"Musical interpretations evolve as instruments evolve," Mr. Kjeldberg said. "That's why what we like to do here is to present both the instrument as a magnificent part of history, and to present the sound of a composition as it was heard by the artist who had this instrument to work with."

Winding through the 200-year-



An 18th-century key harp, a combined harp and piano.

old main house, upstairs and downstairs, rooms are filled with pianos, clavichords, harps, organs, horns, plus thousands of photographs of historical interest, several hundred autographs, and a few locks of hair from famous musicians.

There are gramophone records,

sheet music, and plaster hand casts; framed letters, volumes of notes and even a few death masks. It seems that over the years, if Mrs. Bachke came across anything, anywhere, that had something to do with music, she worked it for her museum.

"Her zeal was limitless," Mr.

Kjeldberg went on. "She was determined to get whatever was she wanted, that she frequently wind up getting it free. She would approach someone who had, say, a rare or lute, and announce, 'You sell that to me.' In many instances she had no idea at how she was going to pay for it. She would worry about that, she agreed on a price. Once while, someone would dare to spool, 'The instrument is no sale.' And when that happened she would flatly reply, 'Then I may have it for free, flabbergasted so many people that, more often than not, came home with the instrument having gotten it as a gift.'"

The largest single acquisition by the museum was made years ago, however, four after Mrs. Bachke's death. A valuable collection was of for sale in Buenos Aires. The total of 130 antique instruments purchased by the Ringe Museum included 2 spinets, a harpsichord, 2 square pianos, 13 violins, 6 cellos, 2 guitars, 6 harps and 11 gu-

"That purchase made this seem probably the most important collection of its kind where in the world," Mr. Kjeldberg said. "It cost us a lot and took a long time to transport all the instruments to the museum, to put them in playing order and make them part of the museum. But purchase helped us to be what Mrs. Bachke had hoped we might someday be and that is, a national treasure."

"I never knew Mrs. Bachke said one of the guides, who studied music for the years and who says she is in being able to play the of the masters on the instruments they intended to be played on. 'But you don't to spend much time here, it takes what kind of a person' Bachke was. All of her was devoted to this museum. Had she didn't live to see it, it would have been from Argentina. She would have loved them, there could never have been doubt that she wouldn't ended up having them. E sometimes wonder just how would have handled them, but she would have gone to get them and somehow manage them for free."

DINING OUT IN PARIS

Bag of Tricks Produces a Tasty Harmony

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Paul Kruse and his first assistant, Roger Jouteux, waited hopefully on the sidewalk outside Les Semelles the other night, but there was no room in this little Montmartre restaurant, even for France's most internationally known chef. With a total seating capacity of 26, Les Semelles averages more than 100 reservation refusals a day.

Among those on the inside who had booked three to seven days in advance was Cast Bontheim, physicist and U.S. importer of the Cuisinart, the French food processor that took off in America.

"Most interesting meal I've had in Paris and I am here every six weeks," said Bontheim. "Usually, I can go to the kitchen and reproduce anything I have eaten. But not here." With the starting dish, it was clear that behind it was someone with a little more extroverted perception than most people. Forreux à la menthe fraîche, looks with fresh mint, suggests a homely little hors d'oeuvre. These came out like an affirmation of talent. Young chefs, looked far more briefly than the master, were sliced into short segments. Six of these still-crunchy bits had been set on a very large plate. That kind of paucity should have looked lost and poor. Instead, the diner stared and appreciated the composition. The texture was a surprise and the chopped fresh mint brought forth an unsuspected taste from the leeks.

Kitchen Musician Jean-Jacques Jouteux, 32, plays with flavors as a musician plays with sounds. Starting with intangibles, he develops a harmony of tastes. The effects, however, already have been worked out in his mind before he begins the trial and error of a pinch of this and a dose of that.

He currently serves a terrine of grolles (a wild mushroom). Although it brought the aroma of autumn woods to the tongue, he found the note too elusive. By topping the terrine with a few of the wild mushrooms which he left whole, he identified and underlined the main ingredient. As the companion, he experimented with a sauce containing a purée of pumpkin. The alliance becomes even more startling because you think it will be so wrong and it turns out to be so right.

Despite his high flights into

the unexpected, Jouteux dishes are always in equilibrium. He keeps testing them until they are. Crème d'Anjou is a white dessert cheese, whipped with sugar and cream. He decided to change its category. It is now one of his most pleasing hors d'oeuvre. He drained his white cheese, beat in the cream, introduced strongly flavored red roe of salmon, added salt and pepper. Now that the cheese had character, he formed it into medallions which he set on a purée of green peas. The natural sweetness of the green peas was a counterpoint to the sharpness of the roe. The tender green of the purée was too bland to the eye. For visual balance, he accentuated it with a few dots of tomato coulis. Every touch is part of a thoughtful and controlled construction.

Jouteux's fresh approach to his primary ingredients has a corresponding reaction on the diner who finds his attention riveted on seemingly familiar foods as if he had never met them before. The composite of poisons consists of a fillet of salmon and a fillet of turbot (stewards on every good Paris restaurant menu) but set aside by side. Then he began his buildup to get a subtle combination of sweet and sour. The fish in themselves are low key in taste, so he sprinkled them with a few grains of both black and red caviar. To the plate, which is dressed in the kitchen, he added a few slices of carrot whose cooking had been terminated with a turn in butter and sugar. He cut across this sweetness by sprinkling the carrots with finely chopped chives, which at the same time gave a punctuation of color.

The gastronomic audacity, however, was the inclusion of several slices of kiwi, a pale green exotic fruit, which brought you up short with its sweet tartness. For the same reason, Jouteux has been using the kiwi to point up a saddle of lamb. The menu changes with the season, and he has more than 200 recipes waiting ready to go. Jouteux, the most interesting of the current crop of talented young chefs, bubbles with a

curiosity far beyond his career. Two days a week he spends in deep country, walking, cycling, hunting, fishing, reading, listening to music, entertaining friends, writing in his journal. His background is reminiscent of the legendary Panfan la Tulipe, the 18th-century miller's lad from Champagne who led in a kerchief and found adventure along the road. Normandy-born Jouteux did his apprenticeship in Paris at the Chiberta.

Following his military he set out on his personal de France. It took him over the country and lasted years during which time he lived in 50 restaurants, cafés, fets and bistros. "Everybody's secrets, his little tricks, can learn from them all. I

Les Semelles, 3 rue St. Paris XVIII. Tel.: 606. Closed Sunday and Mon. Average prices: 150 francs up.

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مكتبة من الكتب

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1977

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**Rate
in Britain
Mid-Month
Growth
in Quarter**

Sept. 20 (AP)—The rate of growth of the British economy fell to 0.8 per cent in the third quarter, the Department of the Treasury announced today.

The figure dropped from 1.2 per cent in the second quarter, which was the highest since the war. The rate of growth in the first quarter was 1.1 per cent.

Unemployment was 6.2 per cent in the third quarter, down from 6.5 per cent in the second quarter. The rate of growth in the first quarter was 1.1 per cent.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the total output of the economy was 1.1 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1976.

The rate of growth in the third quarter was 0.8 per cent, down from 1.2 per cent in the second quarter. The rate of growth in the first quarter was 1.1 per cent.

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U.S. Cracking Down on Futures Markets

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—The U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) is cracking down on the futures markets, which have been the target of investigations for several years.

The CFTC is investigating the activities of several futures traders, including the late John P. Roeder, who was a prominent figure in the market.

The CFTC is also investigating the activities of several futures traders, including the late John P. Roeder, who was a prominent figure in the market.

Dutch to Lift Taxes in 1978

THE HAGUE, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—The Dutch government is planning to raise taxes in 1978, according to a report from the Ministry of Finance.

The government is planning to raise the rate of income tax from 40 per cent to 45 per cent, and the rate of corporate tax from 30 per cent to 35 per cent.

The government is also planning to raise the rate of value-added tax from 6 per cent to 7 per cent.

Widen 5 Per Cent RI in 1976

Sept. 20 (Reuters)—The Italian government is planning to widen the 5 per cent interest rate on government bonds in 1976, according to a report from the Ministry of Finance.

The government is planning to raise the rate of interest on government bonds from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

The government is also planning to raise the rate of interest on government bonds from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

W. German Rate Of Growth Put at Under 3 Per Cent

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Contingummi, Phoenix Plan Merger**

Continental Gummiwerke and Phoenix Gummiwerke, two of West Germany's largest tire and rubber producers, are planning to merge through the holding company, Corona Beteiligungsgesellschaft. Corona is a holding company with more than 25 per cent of Contingummi and more than 50 per cent of Phoenix, which would be transformed into a widely-held public company. Corona is currently owned one-third each by Deutsche Bank, Bayer and Muenchener Ruckversicherungs-Gesellschaft. Other shareholders of the two rubber companies would exchange their shares for shares in the holding company. Federal court approval for the move is needed. Contingummi shareholders will probably be offered one new Corona AG share for each Contingummi share. Phoenix shareholders will receive four Corona shares for every three Phoenix shares. Corona's owners became convinced there should be closer capital ties between Contingummi and Phoenix to strengthen their future international competitiveness and safeguard German rubber industry jobs, although both firms should continue to operate alongside each other on an equal basis, the company says.

LTV Sees Big Deficit

LTV Corp. expects to show a "substantial" after-tax loss for the third quarter ended this month. Paul Thayer, chairman of the steel, food and aerospace company, estimates that nearly \$40 million of the loss would come from a series of planned divestitures that would take LTV out of such businesses as water transportation, land development, hotel and resort operations.

and unprofitable operations of its Jones & Laughlin Steel dealing with steel conduit. The estimated losses would be offset in part by an extraordinary gain of \$26.5 million from the exchange of a new LTV 11-per-cent debenture in 2007 for a 5-per-cent debenture due 1988. The widely diversified company says it has been planning for considerable time to get out of all businesses except what it regarded as its three basic interests—Jones & Laughlin, Wilson Foods and Vought Corp., a leading aerospace company.

Arbed Plans S. Korean Venture

Luxembourg-based Acieries Reunies de Burbach-Eich-Dudelange (Arbed) and Korea Iron & Steel Works Ltd. are planning a joint venture for the manufacture of steel wire cord for car tires. In South Korea, an Arbed spokesman says the deal is still being negotiated, but the investment is planned to be about \$20 million with initial annual output of 5,000 metric tons of cord. The plant is scheduled for completion by end-1978. Meanwhile, in Seoul, the Korean company says the contract for the 50-50 deal is scheduled to be signed next week.

Pioneer, MCA in Joint Disc Venture

Pioneer Electronic Corp. says it will establish a joint venture with MCA Inc. next month to produce video disc players. The joint firm, to be based in Tokyo and called Universal Pioneer Corp., will be capitalized at 2 billion yen (about \$2.7 million) which will be shared equally. The joint firm will produce 1,000 video disc players a month initially for industrial use from October next year, all for shipment to the United States.

Investigating Free-Wheeling Operations**U.S. Cracking Down on Futures Markets**

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—Disregarding by the complexity of their markets and the fierce individualism of their members, the government has pretty much left U.S. commodity futures exchanges alone. That situation is changing, and drastically.

Last June a federal grand jury here indicted five soybean traders on the Chicago Board of Trade, the largest U.S. futures market, on a variety of criminal offenses, including tax evasion and defrauding customers through rigged trading. Other federal juries are said to be zeroing in on similar transactions in other futures markets.

"There are likely to be literally dozens and dozens of indictments of commodity traders and others growing out of these investigations over the next couple of years," predicts an official of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the federal watchdog over futures trading, which has assisted in the investigations. "What we're talking about here is not just rigging the markets for their own profit and to the detriment of the public, but one of the biggest tax rip-offs of all time. Judging from what we've seen so far, more than \$500 million in taxes have been evaded in recent years through illegal commodity trading."

The crackdown on futures trading is largely an outgrowth of the surge in food and commodity prices in the mid-1970s, much of which was blamed, rightly or wrongly, on futures speculation. In response to the consumer uproar, Congress created the CFTC to replace the ineffectual Commodity Exchange Authority and gave the new body more power and more money.

"It was a classic case of an industry trying to live by 1890 robber-baron standards in an age of public accountability," says John Rainbolt, CFTC vice-chairman. "The exchanges are going to have to change, though, because a multibillion-dollar industry can't be allowed to continue as a private club."

Futures are nothing more than contracts calling for delivery of a commodity at a specified future time and price. (At most, 5 per cent of such contracts result in deliveries as traders typically are simply speculating on price movements.) According to futures-exchange brochures, the "invisible hand" of unfettered competition among market participants ensures that the public investor, no matter how small, will obtain the best possible price for his contracts, fairly reflecting the latest supply-and-demand information affecting the price of any commodity.

A somewhat different picture is emerging from the investigations. It is a picture of competition that is often severely fettered by the traders themselves. According to federal sources, the probes are turning up evidence of widespread fictitious, prearranged trading, although both U.S. law and the regulations of all futures markets require that all trading be done competitively and through open outcry on exchange floors.

The current investigations are being directed mainly at rigged commodity spreads, or tax strategies. These have long been a legal and widely used technique whereby professional traders defer taxes and spread their often volatile trading income over a period of years. And with the tightening of other tax shelters such as cattle feeding and real estate, more and more high-bracket taxpayers have been steered into commodity tax straddles by their lawyers and accountants.

Other primary targets of the investigations into rigged trading are the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's foreign-currency market, the New York Cotton Exchange's now-defunct crude-oil futures market, and the silver-futures markets of the Chicago Board of Trade and of New York's Commodity Exchange Inc.

"These rigged tax straddles appear to have been going on for years, but the IRS has lacked the resources or knowledge of futures markets to ferret them out," says one CFTC enforcement official.

The amounts of taxes being laundered through these trades is staggering. Interestingly, a lot of it ends up flowing to offshore Bahamian and Panamanian trusts beyond the reach of U.S. tax authorities.

Foreigners Plan Yen Bonds

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—The Finance Ministry is considering unofficial applications from five prospective foreign borrowers for permission to float yen-denominated bonds on the Japanese capital market in December, ministry officials said today.

They are the World Bank, Venezuela, Singapore, Denmark and the Korea Development Bank.

The officials said Brazil, Austria and New Zealand have been approved to float bonds worth a total of between \$5 billion yen and \$6 billion yen in November.

The Canadian province of New Brunswick has just issued a 12-billion-yen, 7-per-cent, 12-year bond priced at 99 3/4 and the Inter American Development Bank has sold 15 billion yen of 6.8 per-cent, 12-year bonds at 99 1/2.

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Japanese Set To Increase Import Levels

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (UPI)—The government decided today to increase imports to reduce its swelling international balance-of-payments surplus.

The market opened broadly lower, turned mixed, slipped slightly and turned mixed again. Analysts said investors are concerned about rising interest rates and about the slowdown in the economy.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which set a 21-month low yesterday, was up 0.26 points at 851.78.

Volume totaled 19.08 million shares, up from 16.89 million yesterday.

Curtiss Noil, after a delayed opening, rose 3 3/4 to 23 5/8 and Congoleum was up 5/4 to 16 1/2. Congoleum is preparing to buy Curtiss for \$25 per share.

Sambo's Restaurants, also after an opening delay, fell 1 1/8 to 22 1/2. The company disclosed yesterday it has had merger talks with several companies and W.R. Grace, unchanged at 26 5/8, identified itself as one.

Johnson Controls lost 1 1/8 to 42 1/4. Sherwin-Williams 1 1/8 to 23 1/4. Elgin National 1 to 19 7/8 and Foxboro 1 1/4 to 44 1/2.

Intercontinental Diversified rose 1 1/2 to 12 1/4. Du Pont 1 to 107 3/4. Best Products 1 3/8 to 26 3/4. Great Lakes Dredge 2 to 45 3/8. Soo Lines 1 to 43 1/4. Sea Containers 2 to 46 1/4 and Superior Oil 3 to 210.

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Prices Drift Higher In Active NYSE Trade

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mostly lower today after showing varying amounts of weakness all session. Trading was moderate.

The market opened broadly lower, turned mixed, slipped slightly and turned mixed again. Analysts said investors are concerned about rising interest rates and about the slowdown in the economy.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which set a 21-month low yesterday, was up 0.26 points at 851.78.

Volume totaled 19.08 million shares, up from 16.89 million yesterday.

Curtiss Noil, after a delayed opening, rose 3 3/4 to 23 5/8 and Congoleum was up 5/4 to 16 1/2. Congoleum is preparing to buy Curtiss for \$25 per share.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

| Sept. 20 | Cash | Sept. 20 | Cash | Sept. 20 | Cash |
|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|
| Wheat | 2.50 | Wheat | 2.50 | Wheat | 2.50 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

European Gold Markets

| Locations in | Camden | Camden | Camden |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | in | in | in |
| | percent | percent | percent |
| 1779 Albany | 87% | 71% | 54% |
| 1692 Academics | 537 | 11 | 31 |
| 1420 Agentic E | 52% | 33 | 37 |
| 5429 Agentic E | 51% | 33 | 37 |
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Toronto Stocks

| High Low Last Cross | | | | Closing Prices, Sept. 18, 1977 | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|---------|
| High Low Last Cross | | | | High Low Last Cross | | | | |
| 100 Camel Ind | 270 | 262 | 261 | - | 1300 India | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| 4045 Con Farady | 270 | 262 | 261 | - | 500 Island Gas | \$10 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| 2705 Cralgim | 423 | 425 | 426 | + 1 | 1000 J&J | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10000 Crys | 294 1/2 | 294 1/2 | 295 | + 1/2 | 1000 K&N | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 2325 Cyprus | 594 1/2 | 594 1/2 | 595 | + 1/2 | 1902 Int Mogul | 233 | 230 | 230 |
| 10000 D&D | 534 | 534 | 534 | + 1/2 | 4717 Int Pipe | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| 2800 Dickson | 465 | 460 | 460 | + 5 | 1334 Inv Pers A | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| 10000 D&D | 534 | 534 | 534 | + 1/2 | 700 Jamack | 400 | 395 | 395 |
| 5000 Don Store | 516 1/2 | 165 | 165 | - | 4930 Kaiser R | 13 1/4 | 13 | 13 1/2 |
| 100 Du Pont | 313 1/4 | 13 | 13 1/2 | - | 30 Kelsey H | 51 1/4 | 51 1/4 | 51 1/4 |
| 5400 Ely L A | 52 | 5 | 5 | - | 2200 K&N | 312 1/2 | 313 1/2 | 313 1/2 |
| 4912 East Mail | 370 | 297 | 300 | + 1/2 | 1528 Kantier A | 34 | 6 | 6 |
| 1525 Electro C | 200 | 198 | 198 | - 1/2 | 2000 Lebert A | 518 1/4 | 179 1/2 | 179 1/2 |
| 345 Eines | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 54 | + 1/2 | 2000 Lebert B | 518 1/4 | 179 1/2 | 179 1/2 |
| 1525 Falcon C | 465 | 453 | 460 | + 1/2 | 1500 L&N Com | 315 | 310 | 310 |
| 313 Ford N&K A | 323 1/2 | 323 1/2 | 324 | + 1/2 | 3107 L L Lac | 148 | 139 | 140 |
| 400 Ford Ind | 374 | 374 | 374 | + 1/2 | 1000 L&N L | 220 | 209 | 209 |
| 10000 Ford C | 324 1/4 | 324 1/4 | 324 1/4 | - | 50 Leeb A | 446 | 440 | 440 |
| 6072 G M Res | 232 | 230 | 230 | - 5 | 600 K&N H A | 510 1/4 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| 2700 H&H | 455 | 450 | 455 | + 5 | 2000 Moore | 512 1/2 | 179 1/2 | 179 1/2 |
| 10000 H&H | 415 | 415 | 415 | - | 6000 L L M&B | 512 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 |
| 3205 Graf G | 317 1/4 | 179 | 179 1/2 | + 1/2 | 800 M&B A | 511 1/2 | 179 1/2 | 179 1/2 |
| 10000 Graf G | 317 1/4 | 179 | 179 1/2 | + 1/2 | 2000 Moore | 512 1/2 | 179 1/2 | 179 1/2 |
| 100 G L Gold | 523 1/2 | 523 1/2 | 524 | + 1/2 | 1000 Murphy | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| 100 G L Paper | 523 1/2 | 523 1/2 | 524 | + 1/2 | 200 Nalrys Dig | 519 1/4 | 15 1/4 | 15 1/4 |
| 200 Greyton | 523 1/2 | 523 1/2 | 524 | + 1/2 | 2000 Nease | 517 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| 300 Hambro C | 524 1/2 | 524 1/2 | 525 | + 1/2 | 6300 Noranda | 525 1/2 | 225 1/2 | 225 1/2 |
| 100 H Group A | 300 | 292 | 290 | - 1/2 | 9350 Noran | 519 1/4 | 114 | 114 |
| 100 H Group B | 300 | 292 | 290 | - 1/2 | 5000 P&N B W | 519 1/4 | 114 | 114 |
| 200 H&H | 524 1/2 | 524 1/2 | 525 | + 1/2 | 2000 P&N C W | 519 1/4 | 114 | 114 |
| 3000 Hayes D A | 524 1/2 | 524 1/2 | 525 | + 1/2 | 27150 O&W P | 272 | 225 | 242 |
| 10000 Hayes D A | 524 1/2 | 524 1/2 | 525 | + 1/2 | 92120 O&W P | 511 1/4 | 169 1/4 | 169 1/4 |
| 10000 Hayes D A | 524 1/2 | 524 1/2 | 525 | + 1/2 | 4134 P&N A | 455 | 455 | 450 |
| 500 Lac | 524 1/2 | 524 1/2 | 525 | + 1/2 | | | | |

Montreal Stocks

| High Low Last Close | | | | Closing Prices, Sept. 19, 1977 | | | | High Low Last CHRG | | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 100 Comet Ind | 254 | 254 | 254 | | | | | 2880 PanCan P | 314 | 314 | 314 | |
| 4045 Con Farady | 270 | 264 | 265 | - 3 | | | | 1200 Pembina | 415 | 405 | 415 | +18 |
| 2750 Cragmont | 423 | 423 | 426 | - 3 | | | | 1180 Pop Shops | 374 | 374 | 374 | 0 |
| 2000 Cynco | 294 | 294 | 294 | 0 | | | | 1000 Power | 174 | 174 | 174 | 0 |
| 3225 Cyprus | 594 | 594 | 594 | 0 | | | | 1400 Pils C | 562 | 562 | 564 | - 14 |
| 3215 Delcon | 554 | 554 | 564 | + 14 | | | | 2000 Placer | 174 | 174 | 174 | - 14 |
| 2280 Dickson | 445 | 440 | 440 | + 5 | | | | 1300 Rand | 174 | 174 | 174 | 0 |
| 3000 Deltaco | 1249 | 1249 | 1249 | + 14 | | | | 600 Redpath A | 174 | 174 | 174 | - 14 |
| 5300 Don Store | 1164 | 1164 | 1164 | 0 | | | | 714 Reed Coal P | 174 | 174 | 174 | 0 |
| 4000 Du Pont | 3234 | 3234 | 3234 | 0 | | | | 11620 Reurus Pro | 67 | 67 | 67 | - 2 |
| 5400 Ely L A | 54 | 54 | 54 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 4912 East Mill | 374 | 297 | 300 | +12 | | | | 3002 Shell Can | 3154 | 19 | 194 | |
| 1375 Elcom | 260 | 198 | 198 | - 10 | | | | 3000 Sherwin A | 440 | 415 | 440 | +20 |
| 3400 Elco | 534 | 534 | 534 | 0 | | | | 1000 Simons | 518 | 518 | 518 | 0 |
| 1525 Falcon C | 465 | 453 | 453 | - 14 | | | | 200 Stigma | 527 | 524 | 524 | + 1 |
| 3100 Fawcett | 465 | 453 | 453 | - 14 | | | | 3000 Simons S | 460 | 460 | 460 | + 1 |
| 3100 Fawcett N A | 3234 | 3234 | 3234 | +14 | | | | 100 Southern A | 374 | 374 | 374 | 0 |
| 400 Fied Ind | 374 | 374 | 374 | 0 | | | | 200 Southern H | 3234 | 3234 | 3234 | 0 |
| 3000 Galt | 3234 | 3234 | 3234 | 0 | | | | 3400 Steele | 174 | 174 | 174 | 0 |
| 70 Ford Crown | 3244 | 3244 | 3244 | 0 | | | | 3400 Steele A | 174 | 174 | 174 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | 3000 Store | 220 | 220 | 220 | 0 |
| 6072 G M Res | 323 | 320 | 320 | - 3 | | | | 3400 Store A | 220 | 220 | 220 | + 9 |
| 2700 Gorman | 445 | 445 | 445 | 0 | | | | 3400 Store B | 220 | 220 | 220 | 0 |
| 3000 Graft | 515 | 515 | 515 | 0 | | | | 3004 Tack Cor A | 564 | 564 | 564 | 0 |
| 3000 Graft G | 5174 | 174 | 174 | -14 | | | | 3400 Tack Cor B | 465 | 460 | 460 | +23 |
| 1000 Gold Ore | 5174 | 174 | 174 | -14 | | | | 400 Talcott | 220 | 220 | 220 | 0 |
| 100 G L Paper | 5234 | 224 | 224 | -14 | | | | 1445 Tex Can | 224 | 224 | 224 | 0 |
| 2000 Greybar | 524 | 524 | 524 | 0 | | | | 3000 Thompson H A | 174 | 174 | 174 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | 3000 Torm Dk Bk | 174 | 174 | 174 | +14 |
| 300 Hambro C | 354 | 354 | 354 | 0 | | | | 200 Tormer B | 3034 | 314 | 314 | 0 |
| 100 H Group A | 300 | 292 | 292 | - 8 | | | | 2750 Tormer Mt A | 314 | 314 | 314 | 0 |
| 3000 H Group B | 300 | 292 | 292 | - 8 | | | | 3000 Tormer PL | 314 | 314 | 314 | 0 |
| 280 Hoyer | 354 | 354 | 354 | 0 | | | | 3004 Union G | 174 | 174 | 174 | 0 |
| 3000 Hayes D A | 534 | 534 | 534 | 0 | | | | 1300 Union GP | 174 | 174 | 174 | 0 |
| 3000 Hayes E | 534 | 534 | 534 | 0 | | | | 300 Union G | 174 | 174 | 174 | 0 |
| 500 LAC | 1164 | 1164 | 1164 | 0 | | | | 300 Union G | 174 | 174 | 174 | 0 |
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| Summary | Summary | Summary |
|---------|---------|---------|
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |

London Commodities

| Sept. 20, 1977 | Sept. 20, 1977 | Sept. 20, 1977 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |

International Stock Indexes

| Sept. 20, 1977 | Sept. 20, 1977 | Sept. 20, 1977 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |

Paris Commodities

| Sept. 20, 1977 | Sept. 20, 1977 | Sept. 20, 1977 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |

| Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks | Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks | Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |

Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Trading in N.Y.

| Sept. 20, 1977 | Sept. 20, 1977 | Sept. 20, 1977 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |

Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Tuesday's Highs and Lows

| Sept. 20, 1977 | Sept. 20, 1977 | Sept. 20, 1977 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |

Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Tokyo Exchange

| Sept. 20, 1977 | Sept. 20, 1977 | Sept. 20, 1977 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... |

Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Human Aviation Eyeing Merger

Human Aviation Eyeing Merger
Sept. 20 (AP-DJ)—

Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

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